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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE
NEW-YORK.
FOR THE YEAR 1852.
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NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

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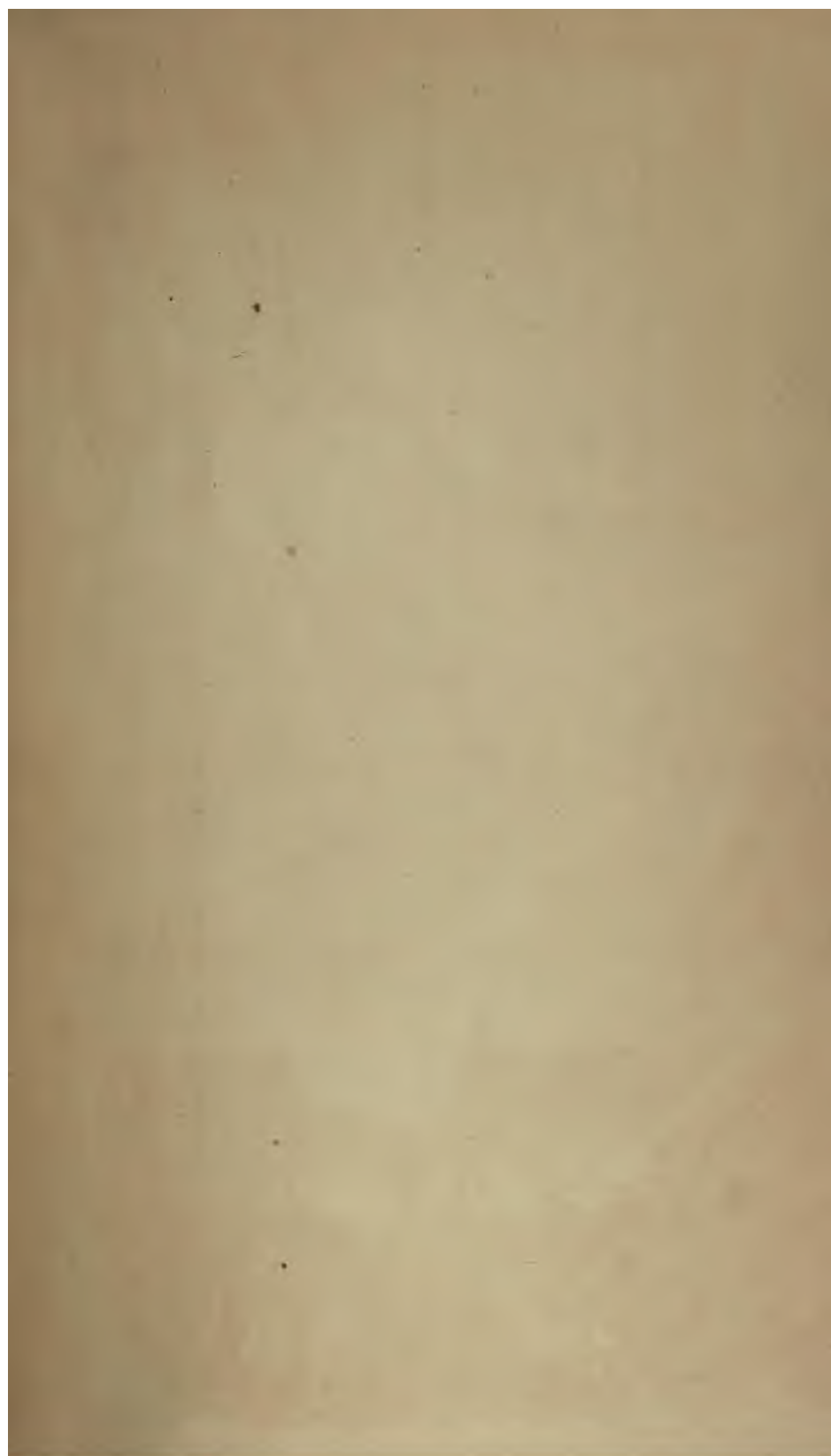
—PRESENTED TO—

The New York Academy of Medicine.



By

The Society of the New York Hospital,
March, 1898.



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
NEW YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1851.



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1852.

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OFFICE OF

“THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE”

IN THE ROTUNDA, CITY HALL PARK.

IMEON DRAPER, *President.* ISAAC TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*

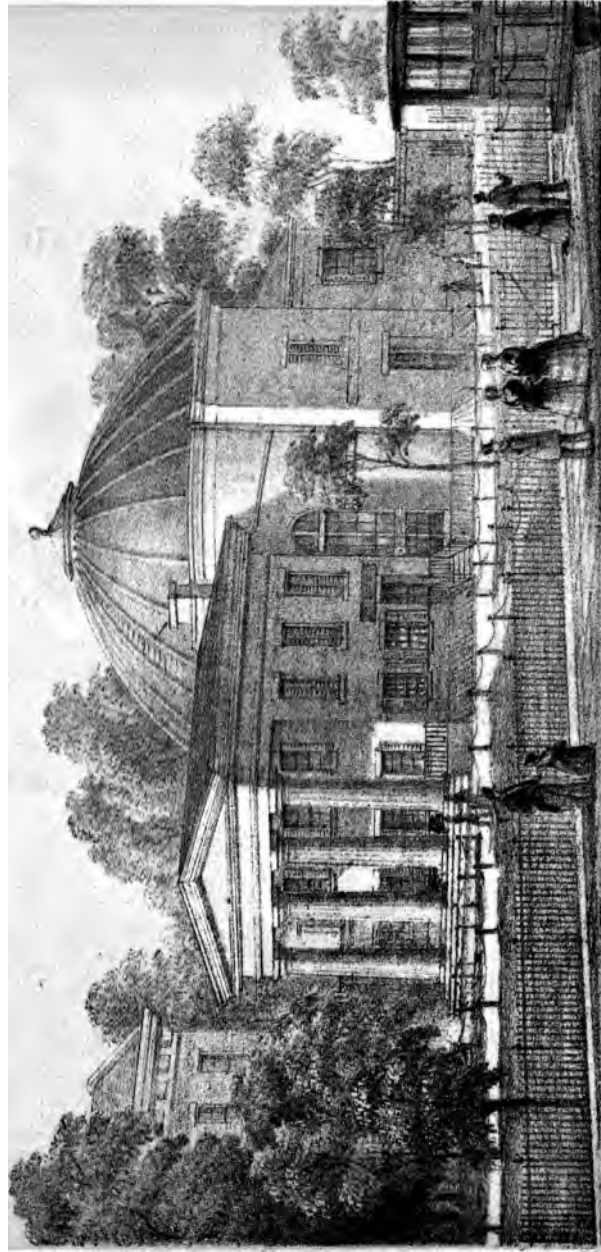
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.....	Term expires	31st December,	1852.
JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON.....	do.	do.	do.
RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.....	do.	do.	1853.
ISAAC TOWNSEND.....	do.	do.	do.
SCHUREMAN HALSTED.....	do.	do.	1854.
PETER McLOUGHLIN.....	do.	do.	do.
JOHN J. HERRICK.....	do.	do.	1855.
PATRICK HENRY.....	do.	do.	do.
SIMEON DRAPER.....	do.	do.	1856.
EDWARD C. WEST.....	do.	do.	do.

<i>Alms House</i>	TOWNSEND, HALSTED.	<i>Randall's Island</i> ...	EVARTS, WEST.
<i>Bellevue Hospital</i> ..	EVARTS, HENRY.	<i>Stores</i>	CODDINGTON, WEST, HALSTED.
<i>City Prisons</i>	HENRY, HERRICK.	<i>Work House</i>	PRESIDENT, TOWNSEND, WILLIAMS, McLOUGHLIN.
<i>Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum</i>	McLOUGHLIN, HERRICK.	<i>Conference</i>	WEST, HALSTED, HENRY.
<i>Lunatic Asylum</i> ..	HERRICK, McLOUGHLIN.	<i>Finance</i>	HERRICK, TOWNSEND, CODDINGTON.
<i>Out-Door Poor</i> ...	CODDINGTON, EVARTS.	<i>Supplies</i>	WILLIAMS, TOWNSEND, HALSTED.
<i>Penitentiary; Pen- itentiary & Small Pox Hospitals</i> ..	WILLIAMS, HENRY.		
<i>Potter's Field</i>	McLOUGHLIN, WILLIAMS, WEST.		

ERRATA.

On page 5, Sec. 8—27,820 should be 29,555.

“ “ 137—Warden, Randall's Island, in place of Storekeeper, Randall's Island.



ACADEMY.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, }
NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1852.

The Governors of the Alms House,—

In pursuance of the requirements of law, submit the accompanying detailed reports respecting the various institutions under their charge, and ask the attention of the Legislature and Common Council to some brief suggestions arising upon the same.

1. By the report of the Warden of the Alms House proper, it appears that within the year, there have been admitted to the Institution 2,783 persons ; that 2,535 have been discharged and 203 have died. The number in the Institution on the 31st December, 1850, was 1,304 ; that the number now therein is 1349, and the average number supported has been 1,186. That the nett expenses of the Institution for the year amounts to \$30,881 45, including improvements and repairs, and including \$4,169 62 for salaries. Much im-

provement has been made in the buildings of this Institution within the year, and they yet require a large outlay to put them in a proper condition.

2. They also state that, as will appear by the accompanying report of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, there have been received during the year at that institution, 5,342 patients, of whom 4,752 have been discharged as cured, and 552 have died. The number under treatment on the 31st December, 1850, was 571, that the number now therein is 609, and the average number of patients has been 585. That during the year, its nett expenses have been \$48,065 32, including drugs, medicines and surgical instruments; including also \$8,667 50 for the building of a Wash House, and \$6,410 94 for salaries. The able report of its Medical Board, herewith submitted, exhibits the excellent condition of this Institution.

The main building, however, requires a large expenditure to render it suitable for occupation for hospital purposes, and an extensive addition to its accommodations is imperatively required to meet the increasing demands of the sick poor of the city.

8. That as will appear by the report of the Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, there have within the year been admitted to the Penitentiary Hospital 2,343 patients; that 2,177 have been discharged, and 97 have died. The number under treatment on the 31st December, 1850, was 198, that the number now therein is 267, and the average number of patients has been 227.

That there have been admitted to the Small Pox Hospital 296 patients ; that 276 have been discharged, and 58 have died. The number under treatment on the 31st December, 1850, was 48 ; that the number now therein is 10, and the average number of patients has been 21.

4. That, as will appear by the report of the Warden of the City Prisons, there have been received during the year in the First District Prison, Centre street, 16,520 persons ; that 12,872 have been discharged, 2 have eloped, 29 have died, 3,420 were sent to Blackwell's Island, 192 were sent to State Prison, and 3 were executed. The number in the Institution on the 31st Dec. 1850, was 198 ; that the number now therein is 200, and the average number confined has been 238. There have also been discharged from the Second District Prison, at Jefferson Market, 2,546, and from the Third District Prison, Essex Market, 2,726 persons, who were temporarily committed, making in the aggregate 21,792 committed for various causes, as embraced in the statement in the report of the Warden. That during the year its nett expenses have been \$17,617 50, including \$11,296 70 for salaries.

Again the Governors respectfully call attention to the very bad arrangement and localities of all these City Prisons, and suggest the necessity now existing for Prisons properly built and arranged in healthy locations.

5. The Governors present herewith also the annual reports of the Resident Physician of the Colored Home, and of the association for the benefit of Colored Orphans ; the former shows, that within the year, 528 persons have been admitted,

the number in the Institution on the 31st December, 1850, was 273; that 182 have been discharged, 157 for places of service, 21 children given to friends or indentured, 49 for whom places have been procured, 2 dismissed for bad conduct, 102 have died, and that 288 are now in the Institution. That the average number supported during the year was 259, and that the expense to the city amounted to \$7,960 46. In the latter there have been admitted during the year, 63. The number in the Institution at last report was 176, of which 10 have been indentured, 12 have died, 16 have been discharged, and 201 now remain. The expense to the city for the year, amounted to \$3,021 32. The average number supported during the year was 113.

6. The report of the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, shows the situation of that Institution. It thereby appears that there have been admitted 441 patients, that 308 have been discharged, and 80 have died. The number in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1850, was 464; that the number now therein is 517, and the average number supported was 509. That the nett expenses for the year, amounted to \$28,098 06, including drugs and medicines, and \$6,106 08 for salaries.

7. They also state, as will appear by the report of the Warden of the Penitentiary, that 3,450 persons have been within the year committed to that Institution, and 3,374 have been discharged and died. That the number in the Institution on the 31st December, 1850, was 803, and the number now remaining is 879, and the average number supported during the year was 844, including Hospital; that of those committed, 2,545 were vagrants, and 905 for graver offences.

The nett expenses for the year, for the Penitentiary, amount to \$69,701 15, including \$16,780 68 for salaries; and for the Penitentiary Hospital, including drugs and medicines, and \$2,592 74 for salaries, they amount to \$6,647 36.

The admirable order, neatness, discipline and police of the Penitentiary are deserving of all praise.

Again do the Governors deem it their duty to ask special attention to the evil of the present vagrant laws, and respectfully solicit that a remedy may be adopted.

8. By the report of the Superintendent of the Out Door Poor it will appear that within the year 13,320 persons have been relieved with money, and 27,820 persons have been furnished with fuel. That 1,479 children have by, permits from this department, been received into the Nurseries on Randall's Island; that 191 children have been indentured, and 300 remain on trial, previous to being indentured. That 425 infants have been under care during the year, of whom 164 remain in charge of the Department, 40 have been adopted, 69 have been restored to friends, and 152 have died. And that also through the medium of this Department, 1,857 interments have been made in Potter's Field. The nett expenses for the year including \$9,568 for salaries, amounted to \$68,904 54.

9. The Governors also submit the report of the Warden of Randall's Island, including Potter's Field; thereby it appears that there have been admitted 2,087 men, women and children, that 1,831 have been discharged, and 191 have died. The number in the Institution on the 31st, December, 1850, was 1,354, and the number now remaining is 1,419, and the average number supported was 1,415.

The nett expenses of all the institutions on the Island, for the year is, \$74,398 35 including \$13,036 65 for the Hospitals, and \$7,866 23 for salaries of all the officers on the Island, and \$394 03 for Potter's Field.

The report of the Resident Physician of Nursery Hospital on Randal's Island, is also submitted, by which it appears that the patients remaining on the 31st December, 1850, were 137, admitted during the year 1,889. Total number treated 2,026; of which 1,622 were discharged, 191 died, and 213 were remaining on the 31st December, 1,851. This report is commended to careful consideration.

10. The report of the Keeper of the store on Blackwell's Island, herewith also submitted, shows that the amount of stock on hand on the 1st January, 1851, was \$17,568 61, the amount of goods and supplies received is \$240,459 35, and the amount distributed to institutions \$238,620 73, leaving a balance of stock on hand of \$19,407 38. The salaries of this department amounted to \$1,529 03.

11. The Keeper of the store on Randall's Island, reports that the stock on hand on the 1st January, 1851, was \$6,597, 33, the amount of goods and supplies received during the year \$68,511 12; distributed to institutions \$67,081 37, leaving a balance of stock on hand of \$8,027 08. The salary of this department amounts to \$700.

12. The accompanying report of the Superintendent of the new Work House, discloses the excellent progress which has been made in the building of that institution, and the efficiency of that branch of the department. The amount expend-

ed in its erection during 1850, was \$2,455 40, and in 1851, \$41,460 51. Total \$43,915 91. The special act of the Legislature granted the sum of \$75,000 for this purpose to be raised by loan, of which \$50,000 has been realized, and a balance remains on the 31st December, 1851, of \$6,084 09 towards the completion of the building. There is every reason to expect, that as soon as the new building is prepared for occupation, all the hopes of the advocates of this institution will be realized.

The whole number of persons interred in Potter's Field within the year, was 4,509, a particular schedule thereof accompanies this report.

The condition of this Cemetery, is really lamentable; it is so nearly full that the only remaining ground is near the river, and so low that the tide at high water flows over it; in this ground, they are now obliged to bury the dead, and even this, will soon be full.

Various applications have been made by the Governors to the Common Council for relief, and several Grand Juries have presented the Cemetery as unfit for further burials, but all without effect. Unless a new burial place is provided, there will soon be no place to inter the dead.

The whole nett expenses of the department for all the institutions thereof, and for disbursements to which it has been subjected for the past year, including expenditures for buildings and improvements, from funds received from the Comptroller, amount to \$408,523 54, in addition to which \$31,983 31, the amount of cash receipts from the several in-

stitutions, has been expended, giving a total amount of expenditure for the Alms House Department of \$440,506 85, exclusive of the amount expended in the erection of the new Work House Building.

During the last year, Timothy Daly resigned the office of Governor of the Alms House, and the Board filled the vacancy, thus occasioned by the election of Isaac Townsend. On the 31st December, 1851, the terms of office of Simeon Draper and Francis R. Tillou expired, and at the general election preceding that date, Edward C. West was elected, and Mr. Draper was appointed to fill the vacancies. At the first meeting of the new Board, Mr. Draper was elected President, and Mr. Townsend, Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Governors cannot here omit to express the great obligations which they feel themselves under to A. W. Craven, Esq., the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, for the valuable service performed by him in the introduction of the Croton Water into the institutions on Blackwell's Island. His assiduous attention to the difficult and laborious undertaking of carrying the necessary pipe across the bed of the East River, and the scientific, skilful, and, at the same time, economical method in which those difficulties have been overcome, entitle him to our sincere thanks for this public service.

No change of the law governing the Institutions under the charge of the Board, or regulating the powers and duties of the Board, has taken place during the last year. The various departments have in general been well administered by their respective officers, and but few changes in the officers

have taken place. Very considerable expenditures in repairing and restoring the buildings, and providing proper additional outbuildings, have been necessary during the past year, and will be required in future. The Schedule marked (6) will show how large a part of the whole outlay of the year has been appropriated. The amount of service performed and charity administered under the direction of the Board, during the past year, has much exceeded that of any previous year, and in some important particulars the economy of the Institutions has been improved.

The rapidly increasing size and population of the city will call for an enlargement of the accommodations in Bellevue Hospital, and of the Nursery Buildings on Randall's Island, within the coming year, and the absolute duty of the Board will not permit either neglect or delay in providing for the growing demands upon them in this behalf. The completion of the Work House Building will relieve the Alms House and the Penitentiary to a considerable extent, and render any addition to their size unnecessary for some years.

As to the Work House, the appropriation of \$75,000, under the law of April 10, 1850, will leave sufficient for the completion of a structure sufficient to contain 750 inmates, and it will be devoted exclusively to occupation by males. The discipline and industry essential to the Work House system can then be enforced, and should the result be as beneficial as the Board of Governors anticipate, the expediency of a further appropriation to extend the accommodations for the reception of females will be obvious, and will doubtless attract the attention in due time of the Common Council and the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JEREMY BELMONT, President.
 ISAAC THOMPSON, Secretary.
 RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.
 JONATHAN L. DORRINGTON.
 WILLIAM M. HARRIS.
 PETER McLAUGHLIN.
 SCHUYLER HARRIS.
 PATRICK HENRY.
 JOHN J. HARRIS.

To the Secretary of State
 of the State of New York.

The Common Council
 of the City of New York.

1870



ALMS HOUSE BUILDINGS.
BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

ALMS HOUSE.

*To SIMEON DRAPER, ESQ., President, and the BOARD OF
GOVERNORS of the Alms House of the City of New
York.*

GENTLEMEN,

The Warden of the Alms House, most respectfully presents to your Honorable Board, his Third Annual Report for the year 1851.

The whole number of persons admitted from January 1st to December 31st., 1851, inclusive, was 2,783, of which number, there were of

Natives.....	650
From Germany.....	114
“ England.....	165
“ Scotland.....	59
“ Ireland.....	1,710
“ Other countries.....	85
	<hr/>
	2,783

The following is a statement of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year, exhibiting the number of Natives and Foreigners, Males and Females for the same period.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

1851.	ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.				DIED.			
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	FOREIGN.	NATIVE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	FOREIGN.	NATIVE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
January.....	164	115	279	215	64	85	100	188	142	46	7	7
February.....	87	73	160	115	45	81	55	136	109	27	18	18
March.....	94	92	186	147	39	180	86	266	216	50	9	10
April.....	126	74	200	157	43	204	120	324	275	49	11	2
May.....	121	118	239	177	62	115	102	217	190	27	12	7
June.....	116	103	219	154	65	185	74	259	204	55	6	7
July.....	111	134	245	185	60	119	140	259	204	55	17	18
August.....	104	106	210	159	51	94	129	223	169	54	17	10
September....	102	91	193	158	35	99	114	213	168	45	8	6
October.....	112	110	222	179	43	91	84	175	185	40	8	2
November.....	151	142	293	231	62	65	81	146	111	35	6	2
December.....	207	130	337	264	73	48	81	129	105	24	6	6
	1495	1288	2783	2141	642	1369	1166	2535	2028	507	115	86
											208	97
											106	

The general condition of the establishment, with few exceptions, through the paternal care of your Honorable Body, could not be much improved. The health of the inmates has been for the past year unusually good. The deaths during the year have slightly increased, when compared with those of the last Annual Report, although not at all disproportioned, when taking into consideration the increased number of admissions for the same time.

In my last year's Report, the attention of your Board was pressing invited to the absolute necessity of providing some suitable accommodation for washing purposes. The absence of so important an appendage to the Institution, may result in injury to the health of the inmates, leaving out of view the exposure of the poor women, who are obliged to perform this kind of labor in the open air. May I again take the liberty of calling your attention to this most important subject.

The decaying and falling condition of the piazzas, to which I have called your attention upon a previous occasion, seriously requires your immediate notice. In their present condition, they are worse than useless ; being not only dangerous to life, but calculated in the end to render the buildings to which they are attached, equally worthless. In order that you may possess a clearer view of the importance of this subject, I would beg leave to refer you to the report of Mr. Delamater, (Builder,) of the 22d of July last.

The apparatus employed for cooking purposes, is not, for many reasons, as desirable as could be wished for, its constant liability to get out of order, and the continual expense of again putting it in repair, render it exceedingly objectionable.

Should this subject be considered as worthy of your attention, I would respectfully recommend for adoption the plan now in practice at the Bellevue Hospital, not only as a matter of economy, but as a means of preventing many difficulties and embarrassments to which I have been constantly subject.

I would further state, that many things have been done in improving and beautifying that part of the Institution under my supervision, among which may be mentioned, the erection of a new barn, built in the most substantial manner. There has also been built a new Gate House, together with Fences, &c., during the past year. In connection with this subject, I would respectfully suggest the flagging of the grounds surrounding both the male and female departments, as far as the outer edge of the towers; an improvement not only necessary for the comfort of the inmates dwelling upon the basement floors, but as the only means I can at present suggest of keeping that part of the buildings clean and dry during wet weather. The general appearance and neatness of the place would be largely added to, should this improvement meet the approbation of your Board, and be acted upon.

Before closing, I must say, that the officers connected with my department, have discharged their respective duties, as well as co-operated with me in the improvement and advancement of the department to the utmost of their abilities, and I here respectfully thank them for the same.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FITCH,
Warden.



ALMS HOUSE HOSPITAL.
BELLEVUE

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, JANUARY 1ST, 1852.

Consulting Physicians.

J. W. Francis, M. D.
Prest. of the Board,
———, M. D.

Physicians.

A. Clark, M. D.,
John T. Metcalfe, M. D.,
S. Conant Foster, M. D.,
Thos. F. Cock, M. D.,
Benj. W. McCready, M. D.,
A. B. Robeson, M. D.,

Consulting Surgeons.

Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Alex. H. Stevens, M. D.,

Surgeons.

W. Parker, M. D.,
James R. Wood, M. D.,
John O. Stone, M. D.,
W. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Isaac Greene, M. D.,
Chas. D. Smith, M. D.

House Staff.

House Physicians—Drs. Alexander, Nash and Olmsted,
House Surgeons—Drs. Money Penny and Rawson,
Senior Assistants—Drs. Elliot, Stoll, Brodie, Dalrymple and
Marshall,
Junior Assistants—Drs. Bryan and Burford, and Messrs.
Elliot, Stevens and Garret.

Apothecary— John Frey.

To the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Alms House.

The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, beg leave to offer the following, as their Annual Report of the year 1851.

During the past year, as will appear by the report of the Warden, there has been a very great increase in the number of patients. The whole number under treatment, including those remaining at the close of the previous year was 5,913, being an excess over the number in 1850, of sixteen hundred and seventy-three.

Of these five hundred and fifty two have died, being at the rate of nine and one third per cent. This is a diminution in the ratio of mortality of about one per cent. from that of the year 1850, when, as shown in the last annual report, it was smaller than in any previous year, for twenty-four years, the entire period during which accurate records have been kept.

This progressive diminution in the proportion of deaths, is certainly a subject for congratulation. At the same time the Board do not hesitate to express their conviction, that with improved means of heating and ventilation, with increased facilities for bathing, and other improvements, which they trust will soon be adopted, the ratio may be still further reduced.

The changes which have been effected about the building and grounds, are dwelt upon minutely in the report of the Warden. This renders it unnecessary to particularize them here. It is to be observed, however, that these improvements are chiefly external and economic. Those which are now most needed are internal and sanitary. It is these which will show

the greatest results, as far as the lives of the patients are concerned. Only one of these wants need now be alluded to, the others having been sufficiently set forth in former reports. This is the want of room.

A hospital should never be crowded. Yet this has been the case with us for a great portion of the past year. This state of things was anticipated and spoken of in the last annual report. During much of the time it has been necessary to occupy the garrets, which, it need scarcely be said, are wholly unfit for the use of the sick, it being impossible to heat or ventilate them properly. At the present moment the garrets on both sides of the house are so appropriated, as well as the bathing-rooms, and the room over the cook-house, the latter being used as a lying-in ward. It is obviously most desirable that the building should be enlarged as soon as the season will permit.

Annexed to this report is a list of the diseases of those who have died. The same preponderance of diseases deemed incurable will be observed as has been noticed in former years, the number of consumptives alone being one hundred and eighty, or nearly one-third. Appended to this list is a memorandum showing how many (exclusive of Coroner's cases,) are brought to the Hospital in a dying state, or so nearly so as to live but a short time after admission. The number dying within five days is one hundred and forty-nine, nearly one-fourth of all the deaths. This circumstance, in addition to those mentioned heretofore, should be considered in estimating the ratio of mortality.

The following table shows the statistics for the year, of the

LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

Whole number of women delivered	207
" " children born.....	208
(Twins occurring in one case only.)	
Of the women there were married,.....	128
" " " widows.....	19
" " " single.....	58
Not recorded.....	2
Of the children there were males	107
" " " " females.....	99
Sex not recorded.....	2
Still-born	13
Died within 3 hours after birth.....	1
" " 6 " " " 	2
Of the mothers there died of Puerperal fever.....	12
" " " recovered of " " 	6

Presentations.

Head.....	201
Breech	1
Lower extremities	3
Placenta	1
Unknown	2

Convulsions occurred twice, mania once, and hæmorrhage once.

Puerperal fever has prevailed at intervals throughout the year, and although every effort has been made to arrest its progress by isolating the patients, purifying the wards and changing the attendants, twelve women have fallen victims to it. While lamenting this great mortality, the Medical Board would call the attention to the fact that six of those attacked recovered, a large proportion when the terrible fatality of this disorder is considered. Most of these owe their lives, in the judgment of this Board, to an improved method of treatment which has been adopted within the last few months. This plan of treatment will ere long be laid before the profession. If future experience shall confirm the opinion now entertained of it, it will prove a most important benefit to humanity.

Clinical lectures have been given regularly at the Hospital during the fall and winter months, and numerous surgical operations performed; which have been attended by classes of medical students, numbering from fifty to two hundred and fifty.

Believing that the condition of the Hospital, in regard to cleanliness, order and discipline, has been better for the last six months of the year which has just terminated than at any previous period within their knowledge, the Medical Board deem it but an act of simple justice to say, that to Mr. Charles Sutton, who performed the duties of both Warden and Clerk during that time, the chief credit is due. Though he has since ceased to act as Warden, the Board trust it will be long before the Governors allow the Institution to lose the services of so valuable an officer.

The efficacy of medical treatment in a Hospital like this depends in a great measure upon the fidelity of the young gentlemen of the House Staff. The Board commend these gentlemen for their general good conduct and attention to their duties during the year.

The Apothecary, Mr. Frey, has justified the good opinion expressed of him in the last Annual Report. The duties of this important department are now accurately and efficiently performed.

Death, who spares no age or profession, has laid his hand heavily upon us during the past year. Two of the most zealous and distinguished of our House Physicians, Drs. Gridley and Ravenhill, have fallen victims to that malady so especially fatal to medical men, typhus fever. The Board has elsewhere expressed its sense of their high attainments and great moral worth, but this report would be imperfect, did it not commemorate anew the humane zeal and unremitting devotion to duty which has cost them their lives.

The President of the Medical Board, Dr. James R. Manley, one of the Consulting Physicians of this Hospital, has also passed from among us. Though full of years and honors, yet up to a short period before his death "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Of one so extensively known, it needs not to speak of his talents or virtues. This board will ever hold his memory in high regard.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D., <i>Chairman,</i>	} Committee on Annual Report.
JOHN O. STONE, M. D.,	
THOMAS F. COCK, M. D.	

The above Report, having been read before the Medical Board, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary and transmitted to the Board of Governors.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. *President,*
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D. *Secretary,*

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, }
January, 1852. }

TABLE

Of Diseases of those who died during the year 1851.

Abscesses	1	Diarrhœa chronic.....	8
Abscess (Lumbar).....	1	“ Mexican.....	2
“ (Psoas)	4	Dysentery	24
“ (Iliac).....	2	“ chronic.....	7
“ (of liver).....	1	Encephaloid disease of	
Albuminuria	7	kidneys with pulmonary	
Aneurism	5	congestion.....	1
Apoplexy.....	4	Enteritis & intemperance	1
Arachnitis.....	5	Epilepsy	1
Asthma	2	Erysipelas	7
Bedsore.....	1	Exhaustion	7
Brain (disease of).....	7	Fever (Chagres)	3
Bronchitis	3	“ remittent.....	1
“ and Pneumonia	1	“ typhus	81
Burn	1	“ “ and Bronchitis	2
Cancer.....	1	“ “ and double	
“ of brain.....	1	Pneumonia	3
“ ovaries.....	1	“ “ & diarrhœa with	
“ stomach.....	2	Tubercular Pe-	
“ uterus	3	ritonitis	1
Carbuncles	1	“ “ and delirium	
Cardiac dropsy.....	1	tremens.....	7
Caries of Spine	3	“ “ and hepatitis..	1
Cirrhosis	11	“ “ and pleuritis..	1
Convulsions.....	2	“ “ and secondary	
Cystitis (Chronic)	1	Abscess	1
Delirium tremens.....	19	Gangrene of Lungs.....	3
“ “ and Epilepsy .	1	“ “ Uterus.....	1
“ “ and Erysipelas	2	Heart (disease of)	13
“ “ and Dysentery	4	Hemorrhage from lungs..	1
“ “ and Phthisis..	2	Hernia (strangulated)....	1
“ “ and Pneumonia	2	Hydrocephalus.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	7	Hydrothorax.....	1

Injury of brain.....	1	Phthisis with Cirrhosis...	1
Insolation	1	“ “ Empyema ...	1
Intemperance & exposure	1	“ “ Dysentery.....	1
Laryngitis and Erysipelas	1	Pleuritis.....	3
Liver (organic disease of)	4	“ with perforation..	1
Meningitis	2	Pleuritis with Pneumonia	
“ Tubercular.....	1	and Pericarditis...	1
“ and Cirrhosis....	1	“ Pneumonia & Bron-	
Metritis	1	chitis.....	1
Morbus Coxarius.....	2	“ with Cardiac disease	1
Old age.....	5	Pneumonia.....	13
Paraplegia	1	“ and Bronchitis....	1
Pericarditis	2	“ & gangrene of lungs	1
Peritonitis	5	Pleuro-Pneumonia with	
“ Puerperal.....	12	fracture of Tibia & fibula	1
“ and Cirrhosis	1	Synovitis	1
“ and Cancer of liver	1	“ (Amputation of leg)	1
“ and disease of heart	1	Syphilis (secondary)....	2
Phthisis.....	169	Tabes Mesenterica.....	1
“ acute.....	1	Tetanus	1
“ with gangrene of		Ulceration of intestines...	4
lung.....	2	Variola.....	2
“ “ hydro-pneumo-		Wound (lacerated) of leg..	1
thorax.....	1	“ of perineum.....	1
“ “ Pneumonia....	2		
“ Laryngeal.....	2	Total....	552

Of the above 18 died in 1 day after admission.

“	36	“	2	“	“	“
“	35	“	3	“	“	“
“	27	“	4	“	“	“
“	33	“	5	“	“	“

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

*To the Hon. the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE
DEPARTMENT of the city of New York.*

GENTLEMEN,

By a resolution of your Honorable Board, dated the 17th of June, 1851, I was called upon to perform the duties of Warden of Bellevue Hospital, (that office being then vacant, by the retirement of Col. Mann,) and I have since continued to act in such capacity. The duty, hence, devolves upon me, of submitting to the Board, the annual report of the institution so placed under my charge.

And in doing so, I cannot but express my satisfaction, at the prosperous condition of the Hospital, and congratulate you upon the important benefits conferred upon the patients by the various alterations and improvements effected during the past year.

The total number of admissions during the year 1851, has been.....	5,842
The number remaining 1st Jan., 1851.....	571
Making the whole number of patients under treatment, during the year.....	5,913
<hr/>	
The number of discharges has been.....	4,752
Deaths.....	552
	<hr/>
	5,304

And the number remaining in the Hospital on the 1st January, 1852.....	609
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The total number of births during the year has been 208,
(included in the number admitted.)

I have subjoined tables showing the number of admissions,
discharges and deaths during each month ; and the respective
nativities of the persons admitted.

In the annual report of this institution for the year 1850,
it was stated that a substantial brick building, 50 ft. by 28
ft., and two stories high, intended as a cook house, upon an
improved system, had been erected in the yard adjoining the
Hospital.

This system has been in successful operation since the
month of February last.

The lower story of the building is divided into two com-
partments, the one used as a kitchen, where the provisions of
the inmates are cooked ; the other as a butcher's shop, in
which the meat is weighed and cut up for use. The cooking
apartment is furnished with apparatus of the most approved
and economical description ; and here, everything is conducted
with the greatest regularity and the strictest attention to clean-
liness. The ordinary food of the patient is prescribed by a
dietary carefully prepared by a committee of the Medical
Board, special requisitions to the Warden being made, by the
physician in attendance, for such other articles of food, as
may be suited to the capricious taste of the invalid, or the

nature of his or her malady. The plan works exceedingly well, and indeed the operations of the new cook house fully realize all that was anticipated, both in regard to economy and improvement in the mode of cooking. Fires in the summer time will now be no longer needed in the wards, which will thus be kept cooler, and relieved from the unpleasant effluvia unavoidable where cooking is carried on.

The saving in the article of wood, resulting from the new arrangement is also very considerable, as will be seen from the tabular statement hereinafter contained; and this saving is not neutralized by an increased consumption of coal, there having been less coal used during the year just terminated, than in the preceding year.

The second story of this new building consists of one large room, capable of being applied to other purposes than those connected with the culinary department, should the exigencies of the establishment require it. On three several occasions during the past year, when puerperal fever was prevailing in the Hospital, this room was made use of as a temporary lying-in ward, and was found well suited to the purpose. Some time ago, in a similar emergency, it may be in your recollection, that it became necessary to hire a house in the neighborhood for the accommodation of the lying-in patients.

Another brick building, intended for a wash house of similar dimensions to the cook house, and of corresponding external design, has also been erected in the yard of the Hospital. The want of a suitable place for washing the clothes of the inmates has long been felt in the institution, and the present structure appears to contain every requisite for the perform-

ance of this very necessary labor effectually and with the utmost expedition.

The lower part of the building is furnished with washing and rinsing machines, worked by an engine of about 10 horse power ; and is fitted up with troughs, and all the appliances suited to effect the purpose in view.

The second story consists of a large drying room, furnished with apparatus of the most approved construction. This building is now completed, and operations have been commenced therein with the greatest success. A competent person has been appointed engineer, and every anticipation may be reasonably entertained of the satisfactory issue of the undertaking. The large room in the south wing of the Hospital which is now used as a wash house, will henceforth no longer be required for that purpose, and may be made available for other uses.

On the westerly side of the Hospital, adjoining the First Avenue, a great and striking improvement has been made. The two brick buildings already mentioned, are situated about ninety-six feet distant from each other, with the gable ends respectively abutting on the First Avenue, and extending in an easterly direction towards the Hospital, so as partly to enclose the intervening space. This enclosure is continued by ornamental wooden fences, extending from the east ends of these buildings to the main edifice. The space thus enclosed is intersected by a flagged pathway of nine feet in width, forming a new and commodious entrance to the Hospital ; and the ground on each side is laid out in grass, and bordered with trees.

The whole enclosure has been filled up with earth to a gentle inclination from the level of the street, a flagged area of some 90 feet by 27 feet being left in the immediate front of the Hospital on this side. On the First Avenue, a handsome iron railing, with large gates, has been erected, supported on each side by substantial brickwork, and extending from one of the new buildings to the other. A small, but elegant lodge for the accommodation of a gate-keeper has also been built, commanding the entrance to the Hospital at this point. These improvements add greatly to the beauty of the Hospital, while they contribute much to the comfort and convenience of the officers of the establishment.

The change of the location of the decoction room, is another useful and important measure. In this room are prepared the various tinctures and other compounds of the apothecary's department; it being likewise the depository of the alcohol, and other medicinal stimulants used in the Hospital. It may be in your recollection that the room heretofore used for this purpose, was situated in the south wing of the building, at some distance from the apothecary's shop.

This arrangement was the source of considerable inconvenience to the apothecary, under whose superintendence the business of the decoction shop is placed; while it must be obvious, in connection with the police of the Institution, that a store house of this description, should be immediately under the eye of the apothecary, and accessible only through the premises in his occupation.

These requisites appear to be obtained by the alterations recently made. One of the wards on the female side, ad-

joining the apothecary's shop, has been appropriated to the purpose, and fitted up with every necessary convenience.

The entrance to this room is through the apothecary's shop, and all communication with the other wards cut off.

The apothecary, Mr. Frey, will now have increased facilities for the compounding and preparing of medicines ; and from his untiring zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his duties, will, I feel confident, continue to give every satisfaction to those who more immediately supervise the department.

The room formerly employed as a decoction shop, being now unoccupied, may either be used for the reception of patients, or in conjunction with the old Wash House, converted into a dining room for the numerous orderlies and nurses employed in the establishment.

As a substitute for the ward thus appropriated to the use of the apothecary, the large room formerly used as a private wash house for the medical and other officers of the Institution, has been fitted up and arranged so as to form a good and spacious ward ; while the washing operations have been transferred to a contiguous part of the building, seldom heretofore employed, which has been suitably furnished for the purpose.

One of the principal rooms in the lying-in-department has also been completely remodelled ; a new flooring laid down, and the ceiling and walls entirely renovated. This room presents an appearance of neatness and comfort, which will, I trust, lead at no distant time to a similar improvement in every other ward in the building.

There have been various other beneficial alterations made in different parts of the Hospital, which it would be tedious to enumerate in detail. I may however briefly state, that the store-room has been thoroughly re-arranged and fitted up with new shelves and cupboards, in a commodious and methodical style. The old and unsightly fence bounding the garden on the easterly front of the Hospital, has been removed; as likewise the old wooden gates at the south, and formerly the only entrance; which latter are to be replaced by a large, substantial and ornamental gateway, supported by columns on either side; green blinds have been affixed to all the windows in the middle house, both on the east and west fronts, so as to present a uniform appearance; water-closets have been introduced into the building; the front office newly painted; the dining room papered; and the whole building in many other respects repaired and beautified. A small library has also been established for the use of the patients, consisting chiefly of works of a moral and religious character. It contains already upwards of 200 volumes, the whole of which have been gratuitously contributed.

Thus it will be seen, that much has been accomplished during the past year; while the promptness and liberality which has characterized your Honorable Board, affords the best guarantee to the public, that such further measures of reform or improvement as may be deemed essential to the comfort and well being of the sick poor, will receive every consideration at your hands.

In provisions, fuel, &c., a considerable saving of expense will be found during the past year in most of the staple articles. This is, in a great measure, the result of the introduc-

tion of the dietary formula, and the operations of the new cook house : and it is to be observed that while there is a diminution in the expense of providing food for the patients, the latter are in fact better and more substantially fed than under the old regime. The following table exhibits a comparative statement of the cost of the several articles enumerated during the years 1850 and 1851.

NAME.	Cost 1850.	Cost 1851.	Balance in favor of 1850.	Balance in favor of 1851.	Nett bal'ce in favor of 1851.
Coal.....	2166 88	1575 00	0 0	591 88	
Wood.....	1656 51	393 75	0 0	1262 76	
Coffee.....	360 33	81 00	0 0	279 33	
Tea.....	509 84	568 00	58 16	0 0	
Meal.....	174 01	83 46	0 0	90 55	
Rice.....	334 70	225 64	0 0	109 06	
Molasses.....	229 01	132 92	0 0	96 09	
Potatoes....	511 44	825 00	313 56	0 0	
Beef.....	4871 92	2505 88	0 0	2366 04	
Mutton.....	698 54	2081 26	1387 72	0 0	
Sugar.....	1214 48	1018 26	0 0	196 22	
Crackers....	185 93	120 08	0 0	15 85	
Ice.....	1300 00	250 64	0 0	1049 36	
	14158 59	9860 89	1759 44	6057 14	\$4297 70

It will be seen that in all the above items there is a reduction of expense in favor of the year 1851, with the exception of *mutton*, *tea* and *potatoes*. The increase in the quantity of mutton used is the consequence of the adoption of the dietary

formula which gives to each patient a dinner of beef or mutton, every day (except Sunday) unless otherwise specially ordered; instead of rice or meal being used alternately with beef, as was formerly the case.

With respect to tea and potatoes, also, the same observation applies. Tea is now the staple beverage both for breakfast and supper. A certain quantity of potatoes, too, is prescribed by the dietary as a portion of *each day's* dinner; so that the uninterrupted supply thus rendered necessary has of course caused an increased expenditure in regard to this article, the purchase of which heretofore was only occasional and often at long intervals. The increased cost on these three items is, however, more than outweighed by the saving in other articles.

The great reduction in the cost of ice I chiefly attribute to the judicious adoption by the Board of a suggestion which, at the time, I took the liberty to make; namely, to purchase the ice in small quantities daily, or weekly, as might be required, instead of adopting the old mode of storage in the ice-cellar.

The table given, at least shows that by methodical and systematic arrangement, the household expenses of an institution like this may be materially reduced, even while the patients are allowed a superior diet and extended comforts in other respects.

I will now venture to make a few suggestions as to what appear to me to be some of the remaining wants of the Hospital.

1. The necessity of adequate protection from fire has been so repeatedly urged upon your notice, that it is not incumbent

on me to do more than advert to the fact that we are still without any safeguard against this imminent danger, while the recent erection of foundries and other large buildings in the immediate neighborhood renders the risk of a conflagration greater than ever.

2. The necessity of enlarged accommodations for the patients. During almost the whole of the past year the house has been inconveniently full. The average number of our inmates is steadily increasing, and will, of course, continue to increase with the population of the city. This is a matter which, allow me to say, admits of no delay, and I would most respectfully press it upon your attention. The suggestion which has been already made of building an additional story to the whole house, would, I think, amply meet the emergency, and afford accommodation adequate to the demands on the Hospital for many years to come.

3. The erection of a substantial brick wall, of a sufficient height, around the whole Hospital grounds, is also much needed. Until this is accomplished, I fear the police of the establishment can never be thoroughly and satisfactorily enforced; nor the public property secured from more or less depredation. Were this measure adopted, moreover, the plan which has been proposed, of converting the garden on the east front of the Hospital into an open lawn, for the use of convalescent patients, might be judiciously carried into effect.

4. The lighting of the whole Hospital, or at least that portion of the building known as the "Middle House," with gas. I am convinced that this plan would in the end be found more

economical than the mode at present adopted; and there can be no question of the result as regards the comfort and accommodation of the inmates.

5. I would also suggest that the yards on the westerly side of the Hospital be laid out in grass, with walks at suitable intervals. The present rough paving stones are unsuited to the sick who may have occasion to traverse them, and besides impart a gloomy and disagreeable air to the buildings. The alteration suggested could be made at a trifling expense, and would greatly improve the appearance of the grounds.

6. The substitution of iron for wooden bedsteads throughout the wards, is a matter of reform which has not yet been fully accomplished. In pursuance of directions given by your Honorable Board, we have from time to time been furnished with small quantities of iron bedsteads from the Store Department at Blackwell's Island; but the supply has been inadequate to our wants. We have as yet only about 150, and require at least 500 in addition.

7. The heating of the building throughout by steam would also, I think, be a desirable measure. Fires in the wards, which are now no longer required for cooking purposes, could then be wholly dispensed with; and one source of danger be thus removed. The Engineer appointed for the new Wash House would be able to superintend and regulate the operations; and I apprehend this plan would be attended with an ultimate saving of expense, as well as an increase of comfort and safety.

These suggestions I have thrown out freely, and with due deference to your Honorable Board, feeling satisfied that you will give them whatever weight they may be entitled to in your deliberations.

With respect to the internal condition and police of the Hospital, some improvement has, I trust, been effected. I have endeavored, by constant personal supervision, to enforce among the orderlies and nurses, the most scrupulous observance of cleanliness, and the result is, I think, apparent in the present aspect of the several wards. The labors of the various employés are in general cheerfully performed, and due attention paid to the directions given. I think I may add that there has been less immorality and misconduct, of late, among the inmates, and a more prevailing disposition manifested to conform to, and abide by, the prescribed discipline of the house.

It is no less an act of duty than a compliance with my own feelings here, to record my numerous obligations to the Medical Board during the period of my wardenship. It has been highly gratifying to me, to be associated with gentlemen, whose disinterested support has sustained and encouraged me in every measure, which appeared calculated to subserve the interests of the institution. Their valuable counsel has never been withheld in any emergency; and to their suggestions I have often been indebted for matters of practical reform in the regulations of the house. Their own duties have been arduous and unceasing, and they will assuredly reap their reward, the only one they seek, in the consciousness of having labored so well and successfully in the cause of suffering humanity.

To the house physicians and surgeons of the Hospital and their assistants, I feel grateful for the uniform zeal and punctuality with which they have performed their labors. In the details of hospital administration, the economic functions of the warden frequently become so blended with matters pertaining to the province of the house staff, that the exertions of the former are often dependent for their efficiency upon an energetic and vigilant performance of duty on the part of the latter. And in this view, I should do injustice to the gentlemen who compose our resident medical corps, did I not express my thanks for the fidelity with which they have served the establishment. Our relations have been of the most amicable character, and we have jointly striven, I trust not in vain, to promote the best interests of the Hospital.

The assistant Clerk, Mr. Harrison, is also entitled to favorable notice. The numerous books and records of the Hospital have been kept by him with great accuracy and neatness, while in various other ways he has rendered good service in the affairs of the institution.

In conclusion, I beg to tender to your Honorable Board, and especially to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, my thanks for the generous assistance rendered to me on all occasions, since my assumption of the duties of Warden; the promptness with which my requisitions have been supplied, and the personal courtesy extended to me.

Nothing could have been effected by myself, or others, without the aid and concurrence of your Honorable Board. To your liberal philanthropy must, then, fairly be ascribed the many improvements effected in the Hospital. And upon a

review of what has been done during the year now closed, you may justly feel proud of your high position, by the instrumentality of which you have thus ministered to the wants of a large and unfortunate class of your fellow-beings, in the season of their sickness and destitution.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your obed't servant,

CHARLES SUTTON,
Warden.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
January 1, 1852.

TABLE
OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1851.

ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.							
MONTH.	M.	F.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	N.	F.	M.	F.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	N.	F.	M.	F.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	N.	F.
January ..	190	124	6	2	322	56	266	153	84	5	6	248	47	201	19	11	2		32		
February.	193	145	10	12	360	87	273	150	122	11	8	291	59	232	26	13	2		41		
March ...	259	201	14	20	494	93	401	251	172	14	13	450	94	356	35	22		1	58		
April.....	213	156	12	6	387	72	315	196	157	11	13	377	70	307	39	21	2		62		
May.....	290	267	13	18	588	125	463	266	221	13	11	511	95	416	31	29		2	62		
June	202	181	11	7	401	66	335	202	225	10	13	450	98	352	19	17	3		39		
July	238	189	8	13	448	81	367	186	158	11	7	362	58	304	28	19	1		49		
August....	292	218	12	13	535	87	448	282	207	7	12	508	79	429	25	17	1		43		
September	249	170	7	8	434	73	361	209	153	8	7	377	59	318	23	20		1	44		
October ..	221	160	10	5	396	67	329	189	137	7	10	343	50	293	16	21	1		39		
November.	269	195	21	9	494	112	382	228	157	11	9	405	79	326	24	16			40		
December.	294	169	9	11	479	91	392	253	159	10	8	430	68	362	24	18	1		43		
	2910	2175	133	124	5342	1010	4332	2565	1952	118	117	4752	856	3896	309	224	13	6	552	111	441

TABLE OF NATIVITIES.

Ireland,	3698
England,	247
Scotland,	87
United States,	1010
Germany,	201
Other countries,	99
	<hr/>
	5842
	<hr/>



GENERAL HOSPITAL, B.I.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, B. I.
Dec. 31st, 1851.

To the GOVERNORS of the Alms House.

Sirs,

I have the honor to make the following report of the Medical Department of Blackwell's Island for the year 1851.

In the PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL there were

	W.M.	W.F.	C.M.	C.F.	Total.	N.	F.
Remaining at last report,	53	131	6	8	198	48	150
Admitted during the year	754	1442	71	76	2343	986	1357
Whole number treated,..	807	1573	77	84	2541	1034	1507
Died,.....	26	60	6	5	97	32	65
Discharged,.....	679	1363	63	72	2177	899	1278
Remaining in Hospital..	102	150	8	7	267	103	164

Of the 267 remaining on this 31st of Dec., 16 are court prisoners, the remainder are persons sent up by the police, or are voluntary prisoners, that is, persons who being sick and desirous of admission to this Hospital have gone to the Courts of Justice and acknowledged themselves vagrants, and as such have been committed to the Penitentiary in order that they might be transferred from thence to the Hospital. This lat-

ter class of patients has much increased in number during the past year. At this date, of 110 men in the Hospital, 91 have procured their admission in this way. The average number of patients in the Hospital is 60 greater than it was one year ago.

Ninety persons have died. Consumption was the cause of death in 20 cases, delirium tremens in 4, and syphilis in 7.

The average mortality has been 3.8 per cent.

There have been treated during the year 2541 cases. Of these 719 have been cases of syphilis, and 426 of delirium tremens and debauch.

Subjoined to this report will be found tables exhibiting the diseases of those who have died and of those who have been discharged during the year. Also exhibiting the surgical operations that have been performed in the Hospital, and the results of the obstetrical practice.

In the SMALL-POX HOSPITAL there were

	W.M.	W.F.	C.M.	C.F.	Total.	N.	F.
Remaining at last report,	32	11	2	3	48	20	28
Admitted during year..	179	88	20	9	296	122	174
Treated " "	211	99	22	12	344	142	202
Died " "	40	14	3	1	58	36	22
Discharged " "	164	82	19	11	276	102	174
Remaining Dec'r 31st, 1851,.....	7	3			10	4	6

Of the 296 patients admitted, 18 had varioloid, 184 had distinct small-pox, and 87 confluent. The remainder had diseases which had been mistaken for small-pox, or were mothers admitted in charge of infants suffering from this disease.

There were received from

The City Hospital.....	19
Bellevue "	3
Nursery Hospital.....	12
Alms House.....	16
City Prison,.....	2
Commissioners of Emigration,.	90

Of the entire number, 129 were Pay patients, and 167 Pauper. The causes of death were :

Confluent Small Pox,..	44	Bronchitis,.....	1
Small Pox and Injury,.	1	" and Measles,	1
Pneumonia,	7	Epilepsy,.....	1
Pericarditis,.....	1	Gangrene of Lungs,.	1
Pneumonia and Pericarditis,.....	1		

ALMS HOUSE.

A table subjoined will show the number and variety of the diseases that have been treated at this Institution, during the year 1851. Another, the diseases of those who have died. There have been transferred to Bellevue Hospital, 139 persons.

"	"	"	Penitentiary	"	8	"
"	"	"	Small Pox,	"	16	"

There have died 193: Males, 116; Females, 77.

Of these there were—

Between the years of 80 and 90.....	9
“ “ 70 “ 80.....	36
“ “ 60 “ 70.....	24
“ “ 50 “ 60.....	16
“ “ 40 “ 50.....	20
“ “ 30 “ 40.....	24
“ “ 20 “ 30.....	9
“ “ 15 “ 20.....	4
“ “ 2 “ 3.....	4
“ “ 1 “ 2.....	10
Under 1.....	36

The gentlemen who have labored with me in the capacity of Assistant Physicians, during the past year, have been Drs. Henry D. Jenkins, Wm. Law, J. Platt Foot, James U. Church, Wm. Haig, and Wm. Hyslop. The latter four are still with me, they have all served the department with an ability and fidelity which deserves all praise.

Marcus Deforest very satisfactorily fills the place of Apothecary, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Blumenthal.

The cost of drugs and medicines furnished to this department, during the year 1851, has been \$1,986 27. Of this \$301 $\frac{3}{4}$ worth were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, \$689 $\frac{3}{4}$ to the Alms House. The remainder, \$995 $\frac{1}{4}$ worth, have been used at the Penitentiary and Small Pox Hospitals.

Your obdt. servt.

WM. KELLY,
Resident Physician.

Dec. 31st, 1851.

TABLE

Of the diseases of those who have died in the Penitentiary Hospital during the year 1851.

Abortion and gastritis....	1	Icterus after delirium tre-	
Albuminuria	1	mens.....	1
do. & Erysipelas	1	Laryngitis	1
“ and abscess around		Meningitis	2
bladder.....	1	Narcosis.....	1
Bronchitis	3	Pericarditis.....	1
Caries of sternum.....	1	Phthisis abdominalis.....	1
Compression of brain....	1	“ pulmonalis.....	13
Congestion of brain.....	1	“ with pneumonia....	3
Delirium tremens	4	“ with Pneumothorax.	1
“ “ and gas-		“ “ Dysentery....	1
tritis	1	“ “ Pelvic abscess.	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	Pneumonia, single	2
“ chronic.....	1	“ double.....	2
“ “ with pneu-		“ and diarrhoea....	1
monia	1	“ “ pericarditis..	1
“ “ erysipelas.	1	“ double and dysen-	
Disease of heart (valvular),	2	tery	1
Empyema.....	3	Pleuro pneumonia.....	1
Enteritis and old age....	1	Puerperal fever and gan-	
Epilepsy	5	grene	1
Exhaustion	4	“ “ and ovarian	
“ from necrosis....	1	abscess.....	1
Extravasation of blood in-		Puerperal fever.....	2
to the abdominal walls..	1	Peritonitis	1
Fever, typhus.....	5	Ramollissement of brain..	1
“ “ and pneumo-		Syphilitic cachexia and	
nia	1	chronic diarrhoea.....	5
Gangrene of legs.....	1	“ “ and stric-	
“ syphilitic.....	3	ture of rectum.....	1
Hematemesia.	1	“ “ and ery-	
Hemorrhage with phthisis,	1	sipelas	1
Icterus.....	2	Trismus.....	1

TABLE

*Of the Diseases of those discharged from the Penitentiary
Hospital during the year 1851.*

Abortion	5	Cholera morbus.....	17
Abscess	15	Congestion of brain.....	1
“ abdominal.....	2	Conjunctivitis	14
“ axillary.....	8	“ chronic	6
“ mammary	4	Concussion of brain.....	1
“ pelvic	1	Cicatrix vicious.....	3
“ perineal	1	Constipation.....	3
“ of scalp	2	Contusions.....	11
Adenitis.....	6	Convulsions	1
Albuminuria	1	Cystitis	3
Amaurosis	8	Debility	15
Amenorrhœa	19	Debauch	164
Aneurism aortic.....	1	Delirium tremens	262
Apoplexia	1	Diarrhœa.....	77
Ascites.....	2	“ chronic.....	7
Asthma	1	Dislocation of shoulder...	1
Balanitis	14	Disease, Potts.....	2
Bronchitis, acute.....	29	“ of heart, valvular.	5
“ chronic.....	7	Dysentery	33
Bubo	79	Dysmenorrhœa	1
“ sympathetic	12	Dyspepsia	6
“ specific	27	Ecchymosis	2
Cancer of breast.....	1	Eczema.....	4
Caries of frontal bone....	2	“ of legs.....	1
“ metacarpal of index		Empyema	1
“ finger	1	Enteritis	1
“ temporal bone....	1	Entropion.....	1
Cachexia syphilitica....	9	Ectropia	1
Cataract	3	Endo carditis.....	1
Catarrh	13	Epilepsy	10
Cephalalgia	11	Erysipelas.....	16
“ rheumatic	1	Ecthyma	9
Cholera	2	Erysipelas of face.....	11 -

Erythema	2	Hypospadias of labia....	9
Exhaustion	2	Hypochondriasis	3
Fever, catarrhal	18	Hysteria.....	6
" continued.....	2	Icterus.....	6
" ephemeral	25	Impetigo	3
" intermittent.....	14	Improper subjects	35
" remittent	10	Inflammation	
" Typhus.....	10	" of mammary	
Fistula in Ano.....	6	gland....	1
" vesico vaginal....	1	" thigh....	1
" recto vaginal	3	" sub-maxillary	7
Fracture of clavicle	1	Injuries	53
" " ribs	2	Injury of iridis.....	1
" " fibula	3	Iritis	2
" " os brachium..	1	" syphilitic.....	39
" " external con-		Labial cyst.....	13
dyle of left		Laryngitis	1
humerus...	1	" chronic	2
" " scapula	1	Liver, fatty degeneration	
Furunculus	8	of	6
Gangrena pudenda	14	Lumbago.....	1
Gangrene of feet and legs	1	Malaena.....	1
Gastritis	10	Mania	3
" sub-acute.....	1	Menorrhagia	6
Gonorrhœa	80	Mentagra.....	2
Granular lids & vas. cornea	3	Metritis	5
Granular vagina.....	8	Monomania	1
Hematemesis	2	Narcosis.....	3
Hemiplegia, partial	1	Necrosis.....	4
Hemoptysis	1	" of ribs	1
Hemorrhoids	11	" " sternum	1
Hepatitis.....	14	" " Phalanges ...	5
Herpes.....	1	Neuralgia	2
" loster.....	1	Occlusion of meatus Urin-	
Hydrocele.....	1	arius.....	1
Hypospadias	2	Oedema scroti et penis...	1
" of cellular tis-		Opthalmia purulent	4
sue of foot...	1	Orchitis.....	16

Otitis	1	Synovitis of knee-joint....	1
Paralysis	2	Syphilis primary.....	541
Paronychia	12	“ secondary.....	189
Parotitis.....	2	“ tertiary.....	39
Phthisis Pulmonalis	11	Syphilitic ulceration of	
Sciatica	2	throat.....	17
Scrofula.....	5	Tonsilitis	6
Scrofulous disease of knee		Tubercles, muc.	35
joint	1	Ulcer	15
Softening of the Brain....	1	“ of Cornea	5
Spleen, enlargement of ...	1	“ “ leg.....	47
Stricture of urethra.....	13	“ Phagadenic	2
“ of rectum	1	“ in ano	4
Subluxation of ankle-joint	1	“ varicose	2
“ “ shoulder-		Urticaria	1
joint.....	1	Ustio	7
“ “ wrist-joint	2	Uterus, infl. of cervix....	48
Suppressio mensium.....	3	“ hypertrophy and ind.	9
Synovitis	2	“ ulc. os.....	52

TABLE

Of Diseases treated at the Alms House, during the year 1851.

Amaurisis	1	Dysentery, acute.....	122
Apoplexy.....	12	“ chronic.....	2
Albuminuria.....	6	Dislocation of humerus,	
Amenorrhœa.....	10	backwards	1
Abscess, Mammary.....	20	forwards	2
Aneurism.....	2	downwards	1
Aneurism by Anastomosis	7	Dysmenorrhœa	1
Abortion.....	1	Erysipelas.....	30
Asthma	13	Epilepsy.....	14
Apthæ	9	Eutropion.....	1
Burns	16	Eudocarditis	1
Balanitis.....	6	Eczema.....	4
Bronchitis, acute	121	Enteritis.....	1
“ chronic.....	72	Fever, catarrhal.....	64
“ capillary.....	11	“ bilious	6
Broncho-Pneumonia	3	“ typhus.....	69
Concussion of brain.....	4	“ typhoid	1
Conjunctivitis, acute,....	64	“ intermittent.....	45
“ chronic... ..	88	Fracture of radius.....	1
Corneitis, acute.....	17	“ metacarpus ..	1
Congestion of brain.....	6	“ rib	2
Caries of spine.....	2	“ tibia.....	1
“ of tibia.....	1	“ of humerus... ..	3
Coxalgia.....	1	“ of ulna.....	3
Cholera Morbus.....	40	“ olecranon....	1
Cholera infantum.....	14	Gastritis, acute.....	13
Cholera.....	1	“ chronic	7
Cerebritis	2	Gastro-Enteritis	64
Cystitis	3	Hepatitis, chronic.....	6
Cephalalgia	5	“ acute.....	5
Delirium tremens	108	Herpes, loster.....	6
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	26	“ circinatus.....	6
“ infantile.....	88	Hydrocephalus, acute....	4
“ of adults.....	66	Hæmorrhoids.....	3

Hematemesis.....	1	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	39
Hysteritis	4	Paralysis agitaus.....	1
Hæmoptysis.....	2	Peritonitis, tubercular...	1
Hernia, congenital.....	1	Pericarditis.....	1
Injury.....	90	Porrigo	2
Iritis.....	6	Purpura	2
Incontinence of urine....	6	Paronychia.....	16
Inflammation of bursæ mu- cosæ.....	1	Rheumatism, acute.....	49
Icterus.....	1	Rupia.....	1
Inflammation of mammary gland	5	Syphilis, primary.....	2
Impetigo.....	3	“ secondary.....	12
Leucorrhœa.....	20	“ tertiary.....	8
Lichen	2	Suppressio mensium.....	8
Laryngitis, acute.....	5	Synovitis	10
Menorrhagia	12	Scrofula.....	9
Mentagra.....	1	Sclerotitis.....	10
Marasmus	2	Stricture urethræ.....	4
Neuralgia	4	Sciatica	5
Ophthalmia, purulent....	9	Tonsillitis.....	4
Edema of lungs.....	1	Tabes mesenterica.....	1
Orchitis.....	3	Ulcer of leg.....	74
Parturition.....	1	“ cornea.....	14
Pneumonia.....	35	“ fauces.....	6
Pleuritis	36	Ulceration of cartilages...	2
Psoriasis.....	3	Urticaria.....	11
		Varicose veins.....	5

TABLE

*Of Diseases of those who have died in the Alms House, during
the year 1851.*

Arachnitis.....	1	Exhaustion.....	5
Apoplexy.....	6	Epilepsy.....	3
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	5	Fever, Typhus.....	18
Bronchitis, Acute.....	3	Gastro-Enteritis.....	1
“ Chronic.....	3	Gastritis, Chronic.....	1
“ Capillary.....	3	Hydrocephalus, Acute...	2
Burn.....	1	“ Chronic..	1
Bright's disease.....	2	Injury.....	1
Cancer of Brain.....	1	Inanition.....	2
Carcinoma.....	1	Marasmus.....	19
Cerebritis, Acute.....	1	Meningitis.....	2
“ Chronic.....	1	Masturbation and Diar-	
Congestion of Brain.....	1	rhoea.....	1
Concussion of Brain.....	1	Narcotism.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	5	Old age.....	33
Dysentery, Chronic.....	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	33
“ Acute.....	10	Pneumonia.....	5
Disease of Heart softening	4	“ Typhoid.....	2
Debility.....	2	Paralysis.....	1
Diarrhoea, Chronic.....	7	Tabes Mesenterica.....	2

TABLE

Of Surgical Operations performed at the Blackwell's Island Hospitals, during the year 1851.

Amputation of thigh.....	1
“ “ metacarpal bone of index finger.....	1
“ “ fingers	3
“ “ labia majora.....	3
“ “ “ minora.....	4
Circumcision.....	43
Extirpation of tonsils.....	2
Excision of tonsils.....	3
Extraction of cataract.....	1
Operation for caries.....	3
“ fistula in ano.....	11
“ cataract, (depression and absorption).....	5
“ talipes equinus.....	2
“ entropion	7
“ ectropion	1
“ division of flexor of hand.....	1
“ “ “ of index finger.....	1
“ stricture of urethra by external incision..	1
“ stricture of urethra by internal incision..	3
“ hypospadias.....	1
“ plastic on face.....	1
“ “ hand.....	2
“ “ penis.....	1
“ artificial pupil.....	1
“ novus	3
“ hemorrhoids.....	9

Extirpation of cancer of lip.....	1
Paracentesis thoracis.....	2
“ abdominis.....	3
Tracheotomy	1

OBSTETRICAL PRACTICE.

Births	23
Male	14
Female.....	9
Miscarriages.....	6
Abortion.....	5

Presentations.

Head.....	16
Breech	2
Feet.....	2
Arm.....	1
Not known.....	2

In one, turning was performed, in one, profuse hemorrhage followed delivery.



CITY PRISON.

OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE CITY PRISON, }
(Halls of Justice.) }
NEW YORK, January, 1852. }

To the GOVERNORS of the Alms House Department.

GENTLEMEN :

The time having arrived at which it becomes my duty to lay before you the condition of the City Prisons, under my professional charge, I have the honor to submit to you the following report.

They have all, I am happy to say, by the gracious intervention of a kind Providence, been exempt during the past year, from all epidemic and pestilential diseases, and the general health of the inmates has been as satisfactory as under the circumstances could have been expected.

The total number of commitments has been more than in the preceding year, and the number of cases of diseases have also been quite as numerous, and their phases equally varied, and my professional duties consequently equally onerous.

The total number of committals to the three prisons, has amounted to 21,792, of which 14,463 were males, and 7,329 females ; for particulars of which you are respectfully referred to the following table :

*Exhibit of the number of Commitments to the several Prisons
during the year ending 1851.*

	Males	Females	Totals
White.....	13,740	6,812	20,552
Colored.....	723	517	1,240
Totals.....	14,463	7,329	21,792

The following tabular statement exhibits the number of deaths
during the same period:

	Males	Females	Totals
White.....	23	6	28
Colored.....	1	0	1
Totals.....	23	6	29

The causes of death were as follows :

Intemperance and Exhaustion.....	13
Delirium Tremens.....	5
Dysentery.....	1
Convulsions.....	3
Typhoid Fever.....	1
Inflammation of Lungs.....	1
Chronic Diarrhoea.....	1
Suicide.....	1

Dropsy of Brain.....	1
Apoplexy.....	2
Debility.....	1
Total.....	29

In addition to the above, there have been three executions, making a total of 82 deaths during the past year. There have been likewise, as commonly happens, several premature births in the Prisons during the same period.

The sanitary condition of the Prisons, has ever excited my utmost solicitude, and it gives me great pleasure to say, that as regards cleanliness, &c., the Prisons are in a most satisfactory condition. Not a case of pestilential disease exists in any of them; ablution, purification, and ventilation have been strictly attended to; the meat and bread furnished to the prisoners has been such as to satisfy the desires of the most exigent philanthropist.

I am also truly happy to state, that in all my efforts for these essential and salutary measures, I have ever received from the officers of the Institutions, from the intelligent Warden down to the lowest subordinate, the most hearty, prompt and willing co-operation.

I regret to state that the Essex Market Prison is subject to an offensive and noisome effluvium from a defect in the construction of the sink. For this inconvenience, the present situation of the building admitting of no relief, I am unable to suggest any remedy, other than a constant watchfulness on the part of its keeper, to neutralize these unpleasant effects by a frequent and unsparing use of the ordinary deodorizing agents.

The disposition of the above persons has been as follows:

Sent to the Lunatic Asylums.....	281
Discharged cured.....	168
Sent to Bellevue Hospital.....	28
“ “ Wards Island.....	31
“ “ their homes in other States and Counties, being found to be non-residents of this	82
“ “ the Penitentiary, as vagrant and intemper- ate	20
“ “ the Alms House, as destitute.....	18
“ “ the Work House.....	4
“ “ the New York Hospital.....	7
Died.....	8
Total.....	602

In every instance in which insane persons have been reported as recent emigrants, the books at the Commissioners of Emigration's Office have been carefully consulted, and when properly identified, due notification has been given to the physician of the Asylum, and the board bill has been made out by him from the date of their commitment to the prison. In this way I have found it unnecessary to keep a board bill for insane recent emigrants at the prisons. I cannot but here express my sincere thanks to the officers of this commission for the kind and gentlemanly attention and respect with which all my suggestions have ever been received, and the very prompt manner in which they have removed their sick and insane from the prisons.

In concluding this report, your physician begs leave to call the attention of your honorable body to a subject connected with the sanitary condition of the prisons.

In his report for the year 1849, he took occasion to allude to some experiments, original, as far as he knows, with himself, which he had made in the prison in the disinfecting and deodorizing effects of roasted coffee and its fumes. Basing his remarks upon his experience of its decided influence in destroying noxious effluvia, its very agreeable arôma when diffused, and the remarkable fact, well known to your honorable body, of the total absence of cholera in the prisons during its general prevalence in the city, and particularly in this immediate vicinity, the very focus of contagion in which it originated, he ventured modestly to suggest a further trial of its antiseptic properties in other and similar institutions, and to indulge the hope that this cheap and agreeable purifier would be found a valuable substitute for other and more costly disinfectants. It is with pleasure that he is able to state that his previous opinions of its valuable properties are fully confirmed by his subsequent experience, and that trials made of it, on his representation, by the agent of the Commissioners of Emigration at the lodging house in Canal street, by Mr. Kellock at the Alms House offices, and in that of the Comm's of Emigration, where large numbers of sick, filthy emigrants congregate, as well as of persons from abroad, fully bear out his impressions as to its deodorizing influences, if not its disinfecting agency.

* * * * *

In conclusion, your physician would return to your honorable body his grateful acknowledgments of the courtesy and consideration which he has ever received at your hands, and of your generous attention to the supply of his requisitions; and begs to assure you of his continued zeal for your interests, and those of the sick and afflicted committed to his care.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. C. COVEL, Physician of the City Prisons.

CITY PRISON.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1ST, 1852.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN :—

The Warden of the City Prison, respectfully presents the annexed tables, as his report of the statistics of that institution for the year 1851.

The table marked A, is a condensed account of the whole number of prisoners received and discharged, or otherwise disposed of during the year, distinguishing them only by sex and color. It is gratifying to observe that the aggregate of admissions to the prison this year, does not show an increase over that of the last by any means proportionate to the increase of that year over the year preceding it; or even corresponding with the average increase for several years past.

The table B, contains such facts relative to the nativity and social relations, habits of life, and degree of education of the prisoners, as are of general interest, or as tend to illustrate the connection between intemperance, ignorance, pauperism and crime.

The table C, exhibits the number of commitments (to the First District Prisons) for the several offences, classified according to sex and age; with a view of showing to what species and grades of crime, either sex, at each particular period of life, is most generally addicted. By this mode of arrangement, the vast number of young offenders, and the causes of their imprisonment, are made more distinctly and strikingly apparent. To the necessity of providing a separate place of confinement for this class of prisoners, the attention of your Honorable Body was specially invoked in the last annual report from this department; and it is hoped that the great importance of this measure will be a sufficient apology for again presenting the subject to your consideration. As it now is, the moral welfare of the delinquents, and the interests of society would be better served by dismissing the charges against them, than by placing them here under the instruction of able and experienced professors of iniquity. The astounding facts, that more than one-fourth of the entire number committed to the prison—and that nearly one-half of those charged with petty offences against person and property, had not attained the age of twenty-one years, call loudly for the adoption of some measure that may stay the progress of these Cadets of Crime, before they have irrevocably enlisted in the ranks of that army, whose line of march is to the door of the State Prison, and the foot of the gallows.

This table also shows the great increase of another class, for whom suitable provision should be made; the number detained as witnesses, being more than three times as large as that reported for the preceding year. Apart from the impolicy of confining them in the same building with those against whom they are to testify, and where the means of

communication are so abundant as to defy the vigilance of your officers ; and beyond even the injustice of allotting to persons accused of no crime, the food, the bed and the cell of a criminal, should it not be taken into consideration, that some, especially among the younger portion of this number, may here form associations with those whose evil counsel and example may hereafter cause them to serve the State in a less honorable capacity, than as witnesses in her behalf against the violators of the law ?

The table D, shows the number committed for the different offences, (and discharged on bail or otherwise,) at the branches of this establishment, located at Jefferson and Essex Markets.

Respectfully submitted.

W. EDMONDS,
Warden.

Table A.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number in prison Jan. 1st,	125	51	15	7	198
Received during the year,	9,868	5,607	609	436	16,520
	9,993	5,658	624	443	16,718
Discharged,	8,129	3,958	476	309	12,872
Eloped,	2				2
Deceased,	22	6	1	....	29
Sent to Blackwell's Island,	1,548	1,631	117	124	3,420
" State Prison, . .	158	14	18	2	192
Executed,	2	.....	1	....	3
Remaining in prison, Dec'r 31st,	132	49	11	8	200
	9,993	5,658	624	443	16,718
In addition to the number received at the First Dis- trict Prison, viz : . .	9,868	5,607	609	436	16,520
There were also discharged from 2nd District Prison,	1,895	577	44	30	2,546
" 3rd District Prison,	1,977	628	70	51	2,726
Making the total number of commitments during the year,	13,740	6,812	723	517	21,792

Table B.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number received who were natives,				3,393	1,508	4,901
" " " " foreigners,				11,070	5,821	16,891
				14,463	7,329	21,792
" " " " married,				6,079	3,161	9,240
" " " " single,				8,043	3,535	11,578
" " " " widowed,				212	516	728
" " whose social relations were unknown,				129	117	246
				14,463	7,329	21,792
" " who were of tempe- rate habits,				1,766	573	2,339
" " who were of intempe- rate habits,				12,697	6,756	19,453
				14,463	7,329	21,792
" " who could not read,				4,846	2,491	6,837
" " " could read only,				1,621	2,865	4,486
" " " could read and write,				6,150	1,624	7,774
" " " were well edu- cated,				2,192	231	2,423
" " " were classically educated,				47	.....	47
" " whose education was unknown,				107	118	225
				14,463	7,329	21,792

Those designated as "unknown," were insane, unable to speak English, or refused to answer.

Table D.

OFFENCES.	SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.			THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abandonment	13	1	14	25	....	25
Abduction .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Arson	1	....	1	1	....	1
Assault and Battery	204	27	231	210	50	260
Attempt to Kill .....	....	....	....	8	....	8
Bastardy	17	....	17	27	....	27
Bigamy	1	....	1	1	....	1
Burglary	18	....	18	13	....	13
Carrying Slungshot .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Disobedient Apprentices .....	....	....	....	14	....	14
Disorderly Conduct	721	135	856	661	156	817
Embezzlement .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Escaped Convicts	1	....	1	....	....	....
Felony	15	....	15	....	....	....
Forgery	10	2	12	9	2	11
Fraud	1	....	1	....	....	....
Gambling .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Grand Larceny	37	8	45	27	4	31
Indecent Exposure of Person	4	....	4	....	....	....
Insanity	8	3	11	....	1	1
Intoxication	240	129	369	829	384	1213
Keeping Disorderly House .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Larceny	53	5	58	34	7	41
Libel .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Malicious Mischief	51	5	56	4	....	4
Manslaughter .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Mayhem .....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Carried forward	1395	315	1710	1874	606	2480

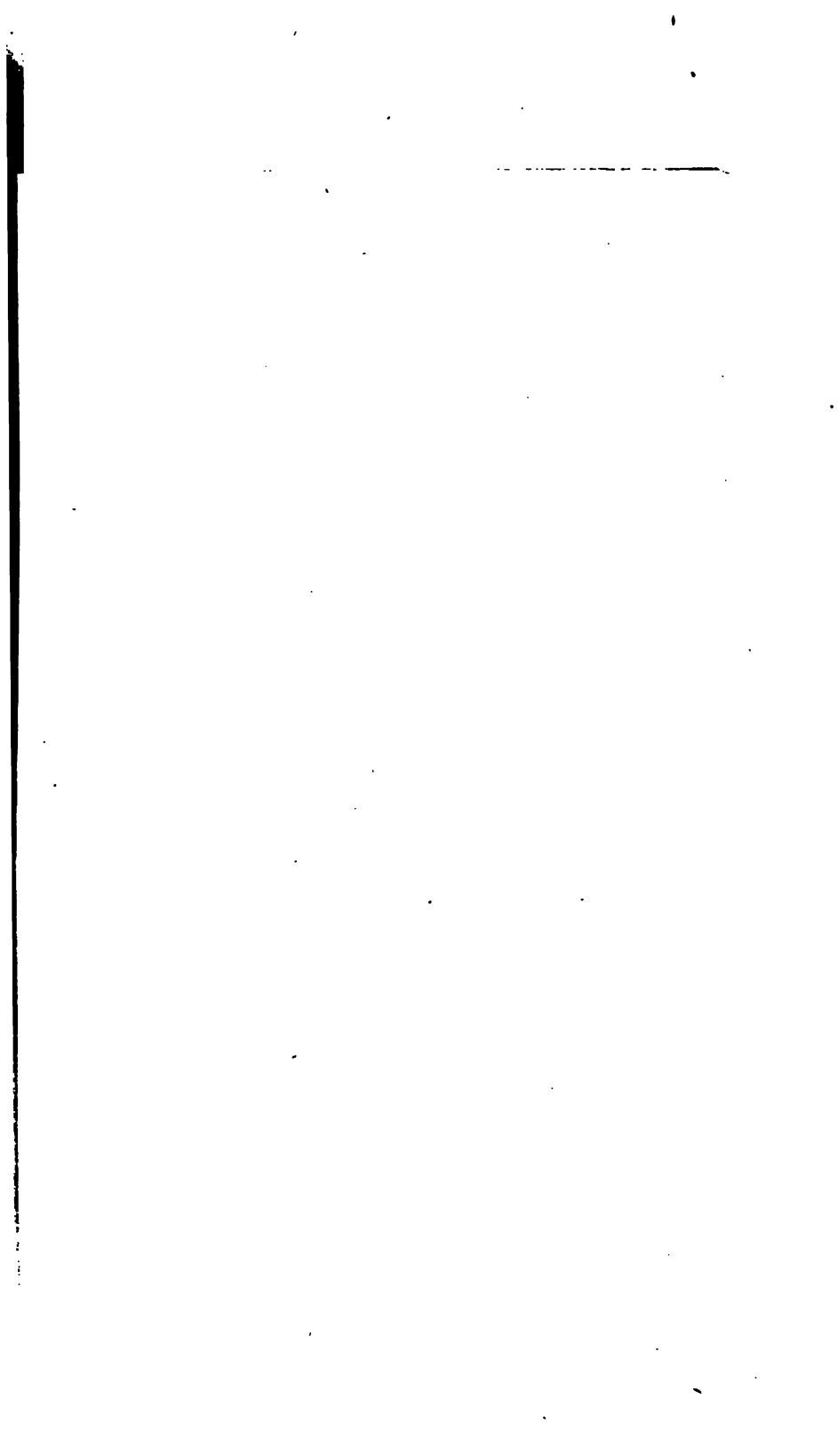


Table D.—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.			THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward.....	1395	315	1710	1874	606	2480
Misdemeanors.....	21	....	21	1	....	1
Murder.....	1	....	1			
Obtaining Property by False Pretences.....	1	2	3	3	1	4
Petit Larceny.....	198	36	234	82	18	100
Perjury.....	....	2	2	1	....	1
Rape.....	2	....	2	1	....	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Refusing to Assist an Officer.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Robbery.....	4	....	4	1	2	3
Rescuing Prisoners.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Resisting Officers.....	5	....	5			
Seduction.....	5	....	5	4	....	4
Vagrancy.....	162	234	396	16	2	18
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	70	1	71	57	46	103
Violation Lottery Laws.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Without offence being specified.....	69	16	85			
Witnesses.....	1933	606	2539	2046	675	2721
	6	1	7	1	4	5
Total.....	1939	607	2546	2047	679	2726



COLORED HOME.

COLORED HOME.

JANUARY, 1852.

*To the GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, of the City of
New York.*

GENTLEMEN :—

It is again made my duty to lay before you the Annual Report of this Institution, for the prosperity of which the different members of your body have from time to time expressed so deep an interest.

This Association is now in the thirteenth year of its existence, and it is nearly eight years since it voluntarily offered to the then Commissioner of the Alms House to take charge, at a very reduced rate, of all the destitute sick and poor among the colored population of our city. It was an undertaking felt at that time to be one of great responsibility, and of very doubtful success. After the lapse of such a length of time, the questions may naturally be asked—what, after all its labors, has this Society accomplished? Have the benefits to this people been sufficiently great to warrant the Managers in feeling that, with all the trials and self-sacrifices on their part necessary to carry on this work, their labor has not been in vain: or to convince the benevolent who have taken an interest in the Institution, that their charities have not been misapplied?

I propose to take a retrospective view of our operations since the year 1844, so that you, gentlemen, and all others interested in our welfare, may have an opportunity of judging from our past accomplishments, what claims we may have in the future on the benevolent public.

I find, by reference to our records, that the average number received annually in the different departments of this Institution is about 500, which also includes the number of births ; so that now, in the eighth year of the Society's efforts, there have been under its care, for a greater or less period of time, nearly 4,000 persons. I find that nearly one-half of this large number have come to the Home as a permanent residence for the remainder of life ; being, or having been, either afflicted with incurable disease, or suffering the infirmities of old age. Although many have continued after their admission but a few days, others have remained, often in a state of complete helplessness, for as many months or even years. The average length of time which this class of our beneficiaries pass in the Institution is about five months. In most of these cases little can be done but to make them as comfortable as circumstances permit. Every attention is given by the managers in furtherance of this aim. Their rooms, during the winter season, are well warmed, and all suitable clothing provided ; while every proper attention is devoted to their diet. Moreover, as this Association was formed professedly for the purpose of benefitting the moral as well as the physical condition of this people, there has rested upon those to whose charge they have been committed, in this particular, a vast responsibility. In this I think it must be acknowledged the managers have been faithful to their duty. Provision has been made for two regular religious services on the Sabbath,

and one other during each week. To these, all the inmates of the Institution are obliged to attend, unless necessarily prevented by sickness or other good cause. As many, however, being entirely helpless physically, or almost in a state of complete ignorance, could not avail themselves of the benefits designed by this arrangement, the Board of Managers, to remedy the deficiency, have instituted a Reading Committee, composed for the most part of such Members of the Board as are not otherwise actively engaged in the management of the Society, whose duty it is to devote a certain portion of the time of each week to the reading of the Scriptures and other books calculated to instruct the depraved and ignorant among the different wards of the Institution. This work of unobtrusive self-sacrifice on the part of those benevolent ladies, has been undertaken and carried forward successfully in a spirit analogous to that which prompted the philanthropic Howard, or the benevolent Mrs. Fry, to visit the Prisons and Charitable Institutions of England. In addition to the above, there are other voluntary meetings of a religious character, which the inmates have the privilege of attending whenever they desire, and of which many avail themselves. These various means of religious and moral instruction have already resulted in an influence of reform among the inmates of the Institution, which every year is rendering more apparent.

The other half of those admitted to the Institution, may be classed into those needing immediate medical attendance, who are received into the Hospitals, those admitted into the Lying-in Department, and children whose parents have either abandoned or been unable to extend to them parental care and support. In regard to these last, they enter the Home merely as a temporary asylum, until suitable places can be procured

for them. Their stay, in consequence, is generally of short duration; yet, so far as practicable, it is improved. They are immediately placed in the School, and every attention is given to the moral and religious culture of their minds. Whenever persons, satisfactorily recommended, apply for them, they are sent to your office to be indentured. In this manner nine have been provided for during the past year. The other two classes appear by far the most important brought under the influence of the Institution. Most of those in the Hospitals have led vicious lives, and are suffering under diseases contracted from exposure, intemperance, or other evil habits. As many of them remain for long periods in the wards of the hospital, there is consequently an opportunity offered while attending to their physical wants for an effort to make an impression for moral improvement—to reform evil dispositions—encourage a return to industry, and to inculcate the general principles of correct morals. An equal, if not greater opportunity is offered to those entering the Lying-in Ward. This class has received the especial attention of the Reading Committee, whose efforts have been eminently successful; indeed, the Managers, in reviewing their labors for the last seven years, in these departments, find much for encouragement; as the number of those who have been hopelessly reformed and departed from the Institution to good service places, has annually increased by a large per centage.

The year in which this work was commenced was one of many trials and much solicitude. It seemed quite impossible to establish order, or maintain any kind of adequate discipline. Of our inmates a number were dismissed as wholly unmanageable, and others were committed to the penitentiary for graver offences.—Scarcely one could be recommended for

any kind of employment. The next year, though our means of instruction were not so extensive nor systematic as at present, yet some considerable improvement was obtained. Three adults and one child were provided with places; of these only two proved faithful, while the others returned to their former evil habits. In the third year *nine* were similarly provided for, of whom seven remained faithful. In this manner we have continued gradually to progress until the close of the present year, in which we are now able to report *forty-seven* as having been sent out to good places, with recommendations from this Institution. Of this number only *four* have returned; three by reason of ill health, and one only for improper conduct; and even in this case there are reasons for believing that the subject is laboring under a strong disposition to insanity. During the past year but one has been committed to the penitentiary, and this case has been received back with promises of reformation; and only a solitary instance has occurred of unconditional discharge for improper behavior. Of those for whom places have been procured, twelve were from the Lying-in ward. These have gone, with their children, in most instances, to reside with farmers at low wages. Being thus cleared of evil associates, and considering the moral instruction imparted to them during their stay at the home, the hope is indulged that they have become permanently reformed from the indulgence of former evil habits. The good resulting from this, it is also hoped, is not confined to the mother, but extended to the child, which is thereby placed within reach of moral and religious instruction; whereas, had the mother been left to herself, in all probability she would have returned to the haunts of vice, where the child would most likely follow in the footsteps of its parent.

In our hospitals many improvements have been made during the year. The managers, though confined to very limited means, have supplied this department with iron bedsteads, and other articles of furniture for the use and comfort of the sick. Our nurses and orderlies, although taken from among the inmates, (being elevated to these positions by good conduct,) are attentive and kind to the sick; and the decorum and cleanliness that prevails throughout the Institution, has elicited the admiration of visitors, and the decided approval of such members of your body as have visited us during the year.

We have, as yet, introduced no other employment than that of basket or willow work, and even this has been interrupted during the year, caused by a want of ready sale for the articles manufactured. The Society having but little capital to invest, it is necessary that all our products of industry should be immediately disposed of, in order to maintain a supply of material. Although this enterprise has thus far hardly sustained itself, the Managers are too sensible of its beneficial influence upon our beneficiaries to be willing to relinquish it. —The great object desired is *steady employment*. This is difficult to maintain without a very considerable investment of capital, which the Society have found itself unable to supply. Such, however, has been our experience, that little doubt is entertained but that, with proper management and capital, the enterprise would result in a source of emolument to the Institution. In respect to this whole subject, we labor under greater disadvantages than any other of our charitable institutions, as our inmates come to us for no definite period of time, most of them remaining no longer than to be initiated into the employment. The general effect, however, on their

conduct is good, and very manifest in cultivating habits of industry for the future.

The Institution has been remarkably healthy during the past year. No disease has extensively prevailed, except that of endemic puerperal fever, which, I believe, to a greater or less degree has visited all our public institutions. This disease first made its appearance early in the winter. Our Lying-in wards at that time were crowded, and knowing the generally fatal nature of the disease, I anticipated the most disastrous consequences. But mainly owing to the prompt, energetic and skilful labors of my late assistant, Dr. ROGER G. PERKINS, the disease became so checked, and modified that of six well marked cases occurring, but one resulted fatally.

I am happy in having the place of Dr. Perkins filled by my present assistant Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS, a gentleman in whose high professional ability and great excellence of character I have every confidence.

The Society has met, since my last report, with a very severe loss in the deaths of two of its earliest and most efficient members of the Board of Managers—Miss S. Bunce and Mrs. Arcularius; the former only relinquishing her duties at the Home when compelled by sickness, and the latter a few days before her death, having been engaged actively among the inmates in works of charity and philanthropy.

We have also met with a great loss in the death of Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, one of the earliest friends of our Institution, and one of its Medical Council, in which capacity he has rendered the most efficient services.

In conclusion, the managers feel they have every encouragement to persevere in their work ; and for the countenance and support they have received from the members of your body, they would return their sincere thanks. The Institution is always open to your inspection, and for any suggestions you may have to offer for its further improvement they will ever be thankful.

With much respect,

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES D. FITCH, Resident Physician.

TABULAR VIEW.

PERSONS RECEIVED IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS FROM JANUARY 1st, 1851, TO
JANUARY 1st, 1852.

MALE HOSPITAL.

No. remaining in this department, Jan. 1st, 1851.. 42
No. received up to January 1st, 1852..... 97
Whole number under charge during 1851..... — 139

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

No. remaining in the department Jan. 1st, 1851.... 53
No. received up to January 1st, 1852..... 219
Whole number under charge during 1851..... — 272

LYING-IN AND NURSERY.

No. remaining in this department Jan 1st, 1851.. 41
Women received up to January 1st, 1852..... 26
Children born or received up to January 1st, 1852. 44
Whole number under charge during year 1851.....— 111

HOME, OR DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

No. remaining in this department Jan. 1st, 1851.. 137
No. received up to January 1st, 1852..... 142
Whole number under charge in this department
during year 1851..... — 279

Whole number under charge during year 1851.... 801

Of these have died.....	102
Discharged as cured.....	182
Left for places of service, with certificates of good conduct.....	157
Children given to friends or bound out.....	21
For whom places have been procured.....	49
Dismissed for bad conduct.....	2
	<hr/>
	513
Leaving now in the Institution, Males, Females, and Children.....	288

LIST OF DEATHS AT COLORED HOME.

FROM JANUARY 1st, 1851, TO JANUARY 1st, 1852.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis	22	22	44
Febris Typhus.....	6	4	10
Old age.....	3	7	10
Ustio.....	0	3	3
Tabes Mesenterica.....	3	1	4
Pneumonia.....	3	1	4
Scrofula	2	1	3
Tumor Uteri.....	0	2	2
Erysipelas	0	1	1
Hypertrophy of Heart.....	2	1	3
Aneurism.....	0	1	1
Gangrene of Prostrate Gland..	1	1	2
Trachitis	1	0	1
Hepatitis	0	1	1
Pleuritus	0	1	1
Peritonitis	0	1	1
Meningitis	0	1	1
Diarrhœa Cronica.....	0	1	1
Cholera Infantum	0	1	1
Ramollissement of Brain.....	1	0	1
Malformation.....	1	0	1
Caries of Spine	0	1	1
Hydrops.....	1	2	3
Cancer Uteri.....	0	1	1
Carcinoma of Stomach.....	0	1	1
Ulcera	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
11	47	56	103

Of these there were under 1 year.....	9
“ “ “ between 1 year and 10 years.....	4
“ “ “ “ 10 “ 20 “	2
“ “ “ “ 20 “ 30 “	25
“ “ “ “ 30 “ 40 “	10
“ “ “ “ 40 “ 50 “	19
“ “ “ “ 50 “ 60 “	11
“ “ “ “ 60 “ 70 “	12
“ “ “ “ 70 “ 80 “	4
“ “ “ “ 80 “ 90 “	5
“ “ “ “ 90 “ 100 “	2
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	101



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COLORED ORPHANS.

While the retrospect of the past year may not afford as many subjects of stirring interest to arrest attention, as some which have preceded, there is still legibly recorded on every page of its tablet the dealings of a Gracious Providence, and the blessings bestowed have largely added to the responsibility of the managers.

Though disease has passed again and again over the threshold, and some of their little ones have been consigned to an early tomb, still its ravages have been mercifully arrested, and the general health of the establishment has been good.

The measles, which has repeatedly been introduced among the children, developing in its course symptoms of consumption, again made its appearance during the past winter, and thirty-four were attacked with this disease.

In the early part of the summer the Managers were informed that a case of small-pox existed in the Institution. Strenuous measures were immediately taken to arrest its further progress, while the most vigilant attention was bestowed by physician and nurse. Still it silently pursued its course for three successive months, leaving its footprints on 22* children,

* Several of these children, whose arms presented well-marked vaccine scars, were seized with this disease in so violent a manner, as to leave doubt whether they had really been vaccinated. It is hence inferred that these

all of whom recovered but one little boy, who was deaf and dumb, and possessed of striking intelligence. As this child came from another State, his board was required to be paid, which was done by John Horsburg, until the decease of this excellent friend and patron of the Colored Orphan Asylum.

* * * * *

Dr. J. McCune Smith, the skilful physician who has served the Institution for eight successive years, still continues his unabated care.

The following are the statistics :

Admitted since the opening of the Asylum.....	574
Number of children at date of last Report.....	176
Admitted during the present year, boys 88, girls 25....	63
	<hr/>
Under care during the year.....	239
 Present number, boys 120, girls 81.....	201
Indentured.....	10
Returned to respectable parents, at the time agreed upon, their board having been paid.....	5
Went home without permission 3, by permission 8.....	11
Deaths.....	12
	<hr/>
	239

Number of children in the Asylum under eight years old, 80.

scars cannot always be admitted as proof of the vaccine having taken effect. On the first appearance of the disease, all inmates of the building were re-examined, and those who appeared to require it were re-vaccinated.

A grant of \$5,000 from the Legislature, to be paid in amounts not to exceed \$2,500 in any one year, has enabled the Managers to pay off a mortgage of \$1,250 on the ground purchased by them in the rear of their building, to proceed in grading and inclosing their premises, and to erect substantial brick walls, with stone foundations, on the north and south sides.

They have in progress a small but comfortable tenement for the use of the Superintendent and his family within the inclosure, which it is thought will more effectually secure his services and watchful care over the establishment. Several important improvements of less magnitude, have added to the comfort and convenience of the Institution.

The progress of education has always been regarded with deep and prevailing interest among the Managers. The schools are generally well conducted, and the improvement of the children is satisfactory. Being indentured at twelve, their course of study is necessarily limited, but, before leaving the Institution, they are generally well instructed in the fundamental branches.

As the size of the schools have gradually increased, the Managers have felt the necessity of making some other provision for children residing in the neighborhood, who have hitherto been admitted as day scholars; and ascertaining that no school for colored children was likely to be established in this vicinity, they determined on appropriating a room in the basement of the hospital building for this purpose, which, being placed under the care of a suitable teacher, and supplied

with some inexpensive furniture, was soon well filled, and has been conducted with spirit and success.*

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Number of children taught in the schools, including 51 day scholars.....	233
Alphabet class.....	32
Read with ease.....	66
“ imperfectly.....	85
Spell only.....	46
Simple rules of Arithmetic.....	126
More advanced.....	12
Mental Arithmetic.....	46
Definitions.....	58

The younger children are taught only from the numeral frame.

Writing in books,.....	63
“ only on slates,	173
“ from dictation,	107
“ composition,	15
Geography from books,.....	48
“ from outline maps, most of the children draw- ing in books,	8
“ on slates,	212
History,	11
Class-book of Nature,.....	9
Conversations on Common Things,	7
Physiology,	14
Philosophy,	21

* A small amount has been raised by private subscription towards extra expenses of this school.

Of the 68 children admitted this year, 37 did not know the alphabet, 15 could spell a little, 11 could read.

WORK DONE BY THE CHILDREN, 1851.

Pillow cases,	49
Aprons,	577
Blankets hemmed,.....	42
Button-holes made,.....	593
Flannel shirts,.....	52
Sacks,.....	8
Sheets,	442
Table-cloths,	6
Frocks,	22
Pocket-handkerchiefs hemmed,.....	31

Also, Knitting and Worsted Work.

It is gratifying to the managers to be able to state, that the children indentured are, as is believed, generally giving good satisfaction to their employers; and a considerable number have creditably fulfilled their term of service.

S. W., an orphan girl of four years old, was the first child admitted into the Institution. For several years her slender form and delicate health gave little promise of her arriving at maturity.

Having given her the advantages of education, the Managers retained her under their care until she was fourteen years old, with a view of making her a teacher; but as she preferred more active employment, an excellent situation was obtained for her, where she has won the affection and interest of her

employers, with whom she has completed her term of apprenticeship ; and has lately returned to visit the Asylum in vigorous health, with a knowledge of the tailoring business, and possessed of a small sum of money, which is paid in annual stipends by the employer, and deposited in the savings' bank for the children indentured.

E. G., who has also completed her apprenticeship with credit and satisfaction, returned to the city to nurse a sister who was ill, and has since deceased. Having faithfully discharged this duty, she has gone back to her employer, who receives her on wages.

J. W.'s term having expired, she came, by permission, to make a visit to the Asylum with a thoroughly good character. She has been since employed by another branch of her employer's family, on wages.

A. R. completed her eighteenth year at the Asylum as a domestic. She is now an industrious, respectable young woman, assisting in the support of two children of a deceased sister.

J. R.'s employer, in consideration of his past faithful services, presented him with a piece of land, and relinquished the last year of his apprenticeship. J. is now employed by his master's son, on good wages.

M. F.'s term of apprenticeship expired about eighteen months since. She continues in the same family on good wages.

Note.—The boys are regularly indentured until they become twenty-one.

J. R. completed his term, and called on one of the Managers with his employer, who paid up the amount of stipend money due, and retains him in his service on wages.

Five others have also fulfilled their indentures with credit, three of whom are respectably married.

The depressed state of the finances at the present time, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, is embarrassing and perplexing to the Society. They have felt that the value of this Institution is appreciated by that portion of the community whose Christian philanthropy demands the religious, moral, and intellectual training of the infantile mind, without distinction of complexion or cast, as essentially requisite to the welfare of society.

To these they would address themselves, and reiterate their appeal for succor and support. The receipts for current expenses, from individual donations, are less than the preceding year, and the size of the family considerably increased. The Managers have supposed that contributions may be kept back in consequence of the Legislative appropriation already alluded to. When it is remembered that this was specifically granted for improvements on the premises, which were imperatively required, and are happily in progress, and also for the liquidation of a mortgage, they earnestly hope that the hand of sympathy may no longer be withheld, and the usefulness of the Institution curtailed, for want of suitable support.

*The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Mary Murray,
Treasurer.*

DR.

Expenditures from 12th mo. (Dec.) 1st, 1850, to 12th mo. (Dec.) 1st, 1851.

To Cash paid, Principal of Bonds and Mortgages, and interest on the same, with satisfaction pieces and recording,	\$1,353 60
" " Insurance,	96 00
" " Printing,	86 57
" " Salaries and wages,	1,640 24
" " Provisions,	8,085 10
" " Dry Goods, including bedding and shoes,	1,160 75
" " Sundries, being hardware, oil, soap, small items of furniture, expenses of horse and wagon, &c., &c.,	888 59
" " Fuel,	480 69
" " Dr. James McCune Smith,	150 00
" " Expenses of Anniversary,	68 50
" " Wall for inclosing the premises, grading the ground, repairs and other improvements,	2,491 08
" " Cooking and drying apparatus, and balance on warming apparatus,	500 00
" " On act. of Superintendent's house,	1,329 05

CR.

Balance from last year's Account,	\$39 44
Do. from Hospital Account,	156 85
By Cash, Annual Subscriptions,	1,172 00
" Individual Donations,	1,926 01
" For Board of Children,	798 98
" From the Governors of the Alms House for Board of Children from 1st Nov., 1850, to 30th Nov., 1851,—	
18 months,	8,208 71
" From Charity Box,	16 16
" " Show Case,	89 75
" " Trustees of the Murray Fund,	400 00
" " The Legislature,	2,500 00
" " The "Female Association,"	175 00
" Collection at Anniversary, and sale of tickets,	168 00
" Interest on Bonds,	428 89
" On account of Loan and Interest on the same	2,000 61
" Collection in "St. Philip's Church."	55 00
" Legacy from Mary Halsey, (col'd)	200 00
Balance due Treasurer,	4 82

	\$18,280 17	\$18,280 17
The unpaid bills amount to		\$1,476 45

MARY MURRAY, Treasurer.

12th mo. 1st, 1851.

I have examined the above account, with the vouchers, and find it correctly stated, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of \$4 82.

JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL.

*The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Mary Murray,
Treasurer of School Money.*

DR.

Expenditures from 12th mo. (Dec.) 1st, 1850, to 12th mo. (Dec.) 1st, 1851.

To Cash paid salaries and board of Teachers,	\$1,108 81
“ “ for Printing	81 70
“ “ “ Books, Stationery, &c.,	98 80
“ “ “ Sundries,	22 80
“ “ “ Fuel	150 00
Balance on hand,	175 84

CR.

Balance from last Report,	\$181 62	
By Cash from Commissioners of School money,	1,129 65	
“ Dividends on Mechanics' Bank Stock and remitted taxes,	290 48	
“ Interest on bond,	85 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,586 75	\$1,586 75

WILLIAM MURRAY, TREASURER.

12th mo. 1st, 1851.

I have examined the above account, with the vouchers, and find it correctly stated,
leaving a balance of \$175 84.

JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum :

The undersigned respectfully presents the following report of the morbidity and mortality in the Colored Orphan Asylum, for the year ending November 22d, 1851.

MORBILITY.

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bronchitis	0	4	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	10	0	10
Diarrhoea	1	0	1
Tubercular Peritonitis,	2	1	3
Dyspepsia	1	4	5
Measles	28	11	39
Fever	9	3	12
Parotitis (Mumps)	4	0	4
Paraplegia	1	0	1
Variola	4	4	8
Varioloid.	11	8	
Conjunctivitis	3	2	5
Angina	1	0	1
Rheumatism	0	1	1
Erysipelas	0	1	1
Porriga	2	1	3
Contused Wounds	1	0	1
Scrofulous Cachexy	1	0	1
	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 109

MORTALITY.

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Phthisis	6	2	8
Tubercular Peritonitis	2	1	3
Varioloid	1	0	1
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 12

Total inmates under care during the year, 239. Proportion of deaths, 5 in one hundred; which is 1.77 per cent. greater than the mortality of 1850. There is less difference, however, in the proportion of deaths to the cases of illness during the two years. The mortality being 8.5 per cent. of the sick in 1850, and 9 per cent., that is one half of one per cent. more in 1851.

Of the deaths during 1851, eight were by consumption; and three by another form of tubercular disease. Of the 24 deaths which occurred in 1847, 12 were by consumption, the sequela of the epidemic of measles in December, 1846. The epidemic of measles which occurred in January of the present year, seems to have hastened the death of four consumptives, by producing rapid softening of tubercles of long standing. These four had never had measles, but evidently succumbed to the epidemic atmosphere. Hence measles bears, it would seem, a two-fold relation to phthisis, directly in producing it, and indirectly by hastening its termination.

The first case of varioloid occurred on the 6th June, and the last case on the 16th September, a period of 101 days. The greatest number ill with this disease at one time was nine, in the first week in July; after which the cases diminished in frequency. On the 2nd September, the two cases remaining were removed to an out-building, and perfect isolation maintained; after which only two cases, of mild type, occurred.

Elijah Mitchell, died in the acute stage of the disease, with strongly marked cerebritis. The state of brain producing eclampsia nutans, under which he had labored several years

(as reported in 1850) may have been the proximate cause of his death. That is to say, apart from the head symptoms, his attack of varioloid was milder than in several other cases all of which recovered.

Four of the severest cases presented good evidence of having been vaccinated, and they were under 10 years of age. Four of the mildest cases had never been vaccinated, having resisted two several attempts (carefully made) to vaccinate them about three weeks before their seizure.

Dr. Webster (in the Medical Times, March 8th, 1851), records the rare instance of small-pox occurring a third time after vaccination. The person alluded to was vaccinated at three months old, in 1827. The first attack of small-pox took place in 1833, together with another brother. Both were a second time the subjects of the disease in 1838, and the first was attacked a third time recently in India and fell a victim to the disease. A case of small-pox after a third vaccination is reported in the same journal by Dr. A. P. Stewart. And the writer of this has met with two cases of small-pox occurring a second time in adults, one of which proved fatal.

The four mildest cases, which occurred in non-vaccinated children, would seem to indicate that the same state of system which resisted vaccination, also resisted the virulence of small-pox: a point of extreme interest, as it is not uncommon to meet with children who will not "take" vaccination. It is important in these instances to try vaccination at various seasons of the year.

Collodion, the solution of gun-cotton, was freely used in most of the cases. It did not prevent the formation of pustules, nor of incrustation in the confluent cases ; but none of the cases in which it was used presented the discoloration and depth of pits which usually occur in persons of dark complexion.

The officers of the institution rendered constant and prompt attention to the afflicted ; through the blessing of Providence, the lives of several of the children were spared by the careful attention, both by night and day, of the nurse, Mrs. Hyde.

All of which is most respectfully submitted :

JAMES McCUNE SMITH, M. D.

15 North Moore street, Nov. 23rd, 1851.

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LUNATIC ASYLUM.

SEABROOK ISLAND

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Honorable the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Alms House.

GENTLEMEN:—

In presenting my Fifth Annual Report it may be proper to take a brief retrospect of the past five years and note some of the most important changes which have been made in this Institution during that period. This seems necessary for the true appreciation of the improvement made in 1851. The previous changes will be merely alluded to as they have been described in detail in former reports.

More than six thousand insane persons have been admitted since 1826, the time that separate wards were allotted to this class in Bellevue, and within the past five years twenty-five hundred and sixty-one have been under my care.

At the commencement of 1847 there were nearly four hundred patients in the asylum. The accommodations were only sufficient for a little more than one-half of this number, consequently the classification was very imperfect, and the patients were constantly annoying each other from the crowded condition of the halls. Five attendants had charge of them, assisted by twenty-six convicts from the Penitentiary. Having so small a number of attendants the patients could not be allowed, with safety, as much out-door exercise as was requisite

for physical health. Most of the attendants were faithful in the discharge of their duties, and aided in every possible manner to render the patients comfortable. To this, however, there were unfortunately some exceptions. One, when reprimanded for beating a lunatic, plead, as an excuse, that in controlling those under his charge, he had ever supposed it necessary to pursue this course. Such irrationality as to government, and such rudeness on the part of an attendant could not be endured, and he was immediately discharged.

The diet was of an inferior quality. From the deficient supply of vegetables, scurvy frequently occurred. This added greatly to the mortality of the year, as death almost invariably followed if any other disease supervened.

The violence and noise of such unfortunate beings without self control, and irritated to the highest point by their discomforts and annoyances, can hardly be imagined. As a result of this excitement, from thirty to forty were necessarily confined constantly in rooms.

The radical defects were, want of room, want of suitable and a sufficient number of attendants, and want of proper food. Under these circumstances, it was impossible for a physician to afford much aid.

The extension of the building was commenced this year, and completed in the Autumn of 1848. In October, Drs. Ogden, Williams, Macdonald, and Earle, were appointed Visiting Physicians. After a careful examination of the Asylum they made a report to the Common Council condemning in the strongest terms the appointment of attendants by that body,

condemning also the employment of criminals to minister to the wants of the insane, and urging the propriety of the immediate change of these regulations. At the close of the year the diet was considerably improved.

A little progress was made in 1848. From a careful notation for several months by Dr. Macdonald and myself it was determined that fifteen was the daily average number of patients confined to their rooms.

In 1849, under the new law, full power was given the physician to appoint and remove attendants.

In 1850 there was a grand advancement. Convict help was dispensed with in three of the halls, and hired attendants substituted. A night watchman was appointed to observe the conduct of the patients at night and guard against fire; the Croton water was introduced on the Island; several important repairs and additions were made to the building, and various articles of comfort, such as knives and forks, &c., supplied in the halls.

The particular improvements for 1851 will not now be enumerated, as it is sufficient for my purpose to refer merely to the present situation and condition of the inmates. By the enlargement of the building the number of rooms is nearly doubled. There are sixteen attendants employed and eight convicts, there being only one hall in the main building in which prisoners are permitted to render assistance. Although the number of patients has increased, not more than three or four are daily confined in their rooms. Other restraint is rarely found necessary. From the improved diet the scurvy has

entirely disappeared. Instead of an insufficient quantity of water at certain seasons of the year the supply of the Croton is amply sufficient for all purposes. In fact, I am not aware that the supply of water is so abundant and complete in its arrangement in any other Asylum in the United States. The Croton reservoir is of sufficient height to force the water to the highest part of the building, and the tanks containing 30,000 gallons, are constantly full from this source.

These radical changes, and the attending minor improvements, conjoined to a higher grade of moral influence, have effected a very favorable modification of the temper and conduct of the inmates. Violence, noise and confusion, have been succeeded by quietude and order, and I believe that the very worst class of patients are as comfortably situated at present as were the best class in 1847.

The proper appliances for treatments have a two-fold object, viz., increasing the proportion of recoveries, and rendering the incurable more tranquil and manageable. The future character of the patient, even if incurable, depends much on the treatment he receives during the first few months of his insanity. If treated harshly, or if excessively annoyed by discomforts, he will be noisy and intractable. The most noisy patient under my care has been insane about two years. He was brought in irons on shipboard from China. From the same principle it is highly important that a favorable impression be produced on the patient at the time of admission to an asylum.

On January 1st, 1851, there were four hundred and sixty four patients in the Asylum, and during the year four hun-

dred and forty-one were admitted, making the whole number for 1851 nine hundred and five.

The number of discharges and deaths was three hundred and eighty-eight, consequently there were five hundred and seventeen remaining on the 31st of December.

A tabular statement will be annexed, giving the statistics in detail.

Of the admissions, one hundred and seventy-five were immigrants, who came to this country within the past three years; fifty-two were received from Hospitals, and the remainder, two hundred and fourteen, were either residents of the city, or belonged to an adjoining county.

Three hundred and eight have been discharged, of whom 208 had recovered, 90 improved, and 10 unimproved. The ratio of recoveries on admissions is 47 per cent., being an increase of one in a hundred over 1850. In fact, the percentage of recoveries, deducting cases of delirium tremens, has greatly increased within the past few years.

The number of deaths has necessarily ever been large, from the debilitated condition of many, and the existence of incurable physical disease in some, at the time of admission.

By a reference to the table of the causes of death, it will be seen that very few cases have terminated from the immediate action of acute disease. There has been no death from suicide, although a suicidal propensity was exhibited in a large number. The following table exhibits the number of

fully indicates a want of self government. The great difficulty in the treatment of the insane, at their own homes, is not more from the lack of the means of restraint than from the lack of knowledge of the nature of the disease, and of the proper moral remedies, and the consequent absence of those rare qualities in governing, discreet firmness and gentleness. These two last-named attributes are indispensably necessary in an attendant on the insane, and to these as equally essential, should be added goodness of heart.

The sensibilities of the patient are almost always extremely acute, and the will almost as certainly perverse. Soothing influence, benign authority, and in some instances, absolutely restraining power are the means for lessening this irritability and controlling the stubbornness of the will. But to accomplish this successfully, judgment and tact are necessary. No one of bad temper, bad habits, or defective intelligence, can be a suitable attendant where a restoration of the reason, or even an alleviation of the malady, is to be hoped.

It is also very important that all who come in contact with, or who exert the least influence in any manner over, the insane, should be in moral character above reproach, that no degrading associations be called up by their presence. One of the great difficulties experienced is to convince the patient that he is not in prison, and how may this be done when surrounded by convicts?

I would earnestly recommend the building of a wall across the island, completely separating this Institution from the others, and wholly dispensing with prisoners as help in any

capacity. The employment of a few proper and industrious persons in the domestic department, would obviate all necessity for this objectionable aid. It would afford an inducement for the patients to engage with them in useful labor, and if under proper control, this would prove highly salutary and beneficial. If a wash house were erected, all the washing and ironing of the establishment might be done by patients under the direction of one attendant.

The adoption of these means would remove two annoying and prejudicial influences, the disreputable name of the Institution, and the unhealthful and demoralizing effects on the inmates from the baneful associations. I urge this from my full conviction that incurability would be the rare exception in recent cases of insanity, if all the means of moral treatment were furnished.

Where so large a number of patients is circumscribed in so small a space, it is very difficult to furnish employment for all who are fit to be employed, and amusements for those who cannot be trusted to labor. Proper amusements contribute much to relieve the monotony of confinement. By the generous donations of the public, we are already in possession of an interesting library, which has done much to amuse and instruct the minds of those who are capable of receiving its benefits. To this might profitably be added a museum. The insane, unless hopelessly demented, exhibit a lively curiosity in things new and interesting, and will spend hours in the careful examination of anything of this character. There are, doubtless, many articles of curiosity little valued by the owner which would aid in the desired object. This Institution has peculiar claims on all, as it is truly a charity, none being re-

fused admission however abject or hopelessly incurable. Other charities may have strong claims, but can there be anything more divine in human nature than aiding to alleviate the sufferings of those bereft of reason? The result of this incalculable loss is not to be viewed as the product of an excited imagination, but as a sad reality from which no one is fully secure. May I not appeal to our benevolent citizens for donations of various kinds, such as shells, minerals, prints, in fact, any curious or rare production, either natural or artificial, that would serve as a nucleus for a museum?

Who would not be willing to contribute something*if fully conscious of its beneficial tendency? Let any one visit the Asylum from pure motives of benevolence instead of mere curiosity and view this wreck of reason: it will teach a lesson that will be likely not only to improve the heart but give a practical direction in contributing substantial aid for alleviating the sufferings of humanity. Perhaps there is no more laudable field for benevolence, and certainly there can be no fears of having bestowed gifts upon unworthy objects.

Another effectual aid may be rendered by the public after the recovery of the patient. In many, poverty and want of employment seem to be the existing causes of insanity. In these cases, a residence in the Asylum for a few weeks will occasionally restore the reason, but it will not prevent the recurrence of the cause. If the patient be discharged, having no employment or means of support, the same causes being again brought into action will produce like results. If suitable employment were obtained for those who had perfectly recovered, it would lessen very much the probability of a return of the disease. The causes, however, are not always so

clear and immediate in their operation, that they may be determined. In this Asylum the results of intemperance and poverty seem to be the most common of the physical causes, while on the mental side, the passions are most conspicuous.

I have not given a table of causes of insanity, for they are as various as the causes producing general disease. Any cause which may produce a disease of the brain, either immediately or mediately, through its sympathy with a vital organ, may produce insanity. The friends are quite likely to mistake effects for causes, and in many cases those who are intimately acquainted with the history of the patients, can assign no probable cause. For the patient after recovery it is important that he should avoid the exciting causes, but if ignorant of the particular one, he can only be commended to observe the general organic laws, which, if broken, produce disease.

The importance of this is manifest equally in the prevention of mental and physical disease. Those great organic laws established by creative power are not broken with impunity, but man is made to suffer the penalty of their non-observance by a loss of health. No better advice can be given to those leaving the Asylum, than to avoid every excessive indulgence and excitement. Although intemperance may have been the cause, yet the complete abstinence from intoxicating drinks is not a sufficient guaranty against a recurrence, but the patient should avoid all other causes of excitement.

After a particular organ has been diseased it is more likely to be reaffected than any other part, although an entirely opposite exciting cause from the primary one has been brought into action.

This principle, which is well established, we see clearly illustrated in the exposure of a number of individuals to the same exciting cause of disease, for instance, cold. The result is that one may be affected with rheumatism, another with inflammation of the lungs, a third with derangement of the brain, &c., the locality of the affection depending upon the susceptibility of the organ.

For the purposes of treatment, a knowledge of the actual condition of the part implicated is far more valuable to the Physician, than a knowledge of those influences which have brought about that condition. The intellect being the medium of all knowledge, its aberrations constitute an important element in all morbid states of the mind. It should also be determined whether these aberrations depend upon a want of acumen in discriminating the representative impressions transmitted through the organs of sense, or upon some defect in the imagination, reason or will. Thus : by an accurate analysis, three important points are mainly determined ; 1st, the particular faculty or faculties affected, and to what degree ; 2nd, the influence of the morbid upon the healthy faculties ; 3rd, the counteracting and controlling influence which may be brought to bear by the healthy upon the morbid faculties.

The nett expenditure of this department, including salaries, has been \$28,098 06.

Payment for board of all non-residents of the city has been required, and a number of the residents have either wholly or in part been supported by their friends. The amount of receipts has been \$18,044 56.

The following table shows the average number of patients, and the nett expenditures for the past 5 years.

	Weekly average number of patients.	
*1847	399	\$26,743 82
*1848	419	32,660 59
1849	438	34,069 27
1850	453	29,338 42
1851	509	28,098 06

Religious service has been held on each sabbath by the Rev. Z. Searle, Chaplain of the Island, and on Thursday of each week the Rev. Geo. L. Neide, of Manhattanville, has had the kindness to hold the Episcopal service. The patients were visited weekly by a Catholic Clergyman. I am fully confident, that religious exercises, properly conducted, produce a favorable influence. Even in cases where the mind of the patient dwells on religious subjects, and although despair be the predominating, feeling yet words of consolation may inspire hope, and thus aid in removing the feelings of doubt which enshroud the mind. It is not surprising that a subject involving such an amount of future "weal or woe," should engross the attention, and its influence be strongly exhibited when the mind becomes disordered. It is not often from a firm belief in any particular doctrine that insanity may be produced, on the contrary it is from unbelief, a doubting, a feeling of uncertainty as to the future. If one has a firm and steadfast faith his acts will, to a great extent, correspond with his belief, and consequently his conscience will approve. Too often a mere tacit assent is mistaken for true faith.

*The amounts given for 1847 and 1848 do not include salaries of the officers.

I feel grateful to the officers of this establishment, not only for their promptness and efficiency in the discharge of duty, but for the manifestation of kindly feelings towards each other. Unanimity of sentiment, as well as harmony in action, is highly essential for success in a Lunatic Asylum, and without this bond of unity, there will ever be some defect in the results.

Dr. Williams resigned his situation as "Visiting Physician" at the close of the year 1850, on account of his appointment as Chief Consulting Physician to the Emigrant Hospitals. The past year Dr. Ogden has kindly continued his term of attendance for the whole time. The efforts of these gentlemen to elevate the condition of the Asylum by recommendations conducing to a more perfect organization, and their untiring perseverance in accomplishing this object, is worthy of the highest praise. Surely such gratuitous service will receive its reward.

Allow me, in conclusion, to tender my sincere thanks to the "Committee on Lunatic Asylum," (Governors McLoughlin and Herrick,) for their cordial co-operation and support, their decided and immediate action in supplying the various wants, and for their readiness to forward any measure which had for its object the bettering of the general condition of the Institution or the comforts of the inmates. And finally, I must refer to the great indebtedness of all, (the tax-payer as well as the patient,) to the President and Members of the Honorable Board of Governors, for the radical changes, which must exercise a permanently beneficial influence.

The spirit of wisdom, combined with pure benevolence,

labors for the future as well as the present. There may be, apparently at first, an increase of expense in rectifying error, but the grand result will remedy the impression. It is true that in effecting some of the improvements referred to, there has been primarily an increase of expense, yet by referring to the table of expenditures for the past five years, it will be seen that as a whole it has actually been diminished.

But there is a higher gratification than that which is afforded even by this result. It is the feeling of having contributed to lessen the amount of actual suffering: an approval of conscience for having discharged a humane duty towards those who are incapable of governing themselves.

In entering upon the duties of another year, the vivifying influences of past improvements are with us, lessening the difficulties of our labors, and facilitating the realization of future advancement. And may we not hope that the benedictions of those who have received these benefits will not be in vain, but that God's blessing will ever rest on this Institution.

M. H. RANNEY, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

I have read with deep interest the above Report, and heartily recommend it to the Board of Governors.

BENJ. OGDEN, M.D.,
Consulting Physician.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, 1851.

	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number of Patients Jan. 1st, 1851.	192	256	8	8	464
Admitted during the year.....	210	217	6	8	441
Whole number in the course of the year	402	473	14	16	905
Discharged during the year.....	143	155	3	7	308
Died " " 	36	40	1	3	80
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1851.....	223	278	10	6	517

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, IN EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR.

ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.					
MONTHS.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.
January.....	18	15	2	1	36	6	5	1	0	12	3	2	0	0	5
February.....	14	17	1	1	33	8	13	1	0	22	5	1	0	0	6
March.....	19	12	0	0	31	13	6	0	1	20	3	1	0	0	4
April.....	11	13	0	2	26	12	18	0	0	30	3	3	0	0	6
May.....	24	19	0	0	43	13	10	0	1	24	3	4	0	1	8
June.....	26	26	1	1	54	10	10	0	2	22	3	1	0	0	4
July.....	22	29	0	1	52	14	14	0	0	28	3	10	0	0	13
August.....	17	13	0	0	30	9	10	0	1	20	3	7	0	1	11
September....	19	12	0	1	32	15	20	0	0	35	3	3	0	0	6
October.....	19	30	0	1	51	25	21	1	2	49	2	3	0	0	5
November....	13	16	1	0	30	12	14	0	0	26	2	2	0	1	5
December.....	8	15	1	0	24	6	14	0	0	20	3	3	1	0	7
	210	217	6	8	441	143	155	3	7	308	36	40	1	3	80

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVES.		FOREIGNERS.	
New York.....	76	Ireland.....	194
Massachusetts.....	5	Germany.....	77
New Jersey.....	5	England.....	30
New Hampshire.....	4	France.....	9
Pennsylvania.....	4	Prussia.....	6
Connecticut.....	2	Wales.....	5
Ohio.....	1	Scotland.....	5
Virginia.....	1	Switzerland.....	3
		East Indies.....	2
		Bahama.....	2
		Italy.....	2
		Poland.....	2
		Belgium.....	3
		Spain.....	1
		New Brunswick.....	2
Total.....	98	Total.....	343

CIVIL CONDITION.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Single.....	125	112
Married.....	79	87
Widows.....		26
Widowers.....	12	
	216	225

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.

Protestants,	211
Catholics,	214
Jews,	16
Total,	<u>441</u>

AGES AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

MALES.	NO.	FEMALES.	NO.
Under 20 years.....	20	Under 20 years.....	45
From 20 to 30.....	82	From 20 to 30.....	90
“ 30 to 40.....	65	“ 30 to 40.....	49
“ 40 to 50.....	35	“ 40 to 50.....	22
“ 50 to 60.....	13	“ 50 to 60.....	18
“ 60 to 70.....	1	“ 60 to 70.....	1
		“ 70 to 80.....	3
		“ 80 to 90.....	2
Total	<u>216</u>	Total	<u>225</u>

FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Mania.....	140	25	3	168
Mania Puerperal.....	8	3	0	11
Mania Partial.....	38	36	1	75
Mania Moral.....	1	1	0	2
Mania Recurrens.....	3	3	0	6
Dementia.....	7	22	3	32
Imbecility.....	0	0	3	3
Febrile Delirium.....	1	0	0	1
Add 10 cases Delirium Tremens.....	10	0	0	10
	208	90	10	308

TERM OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	104	35	6	145
From 3 to 6 ".....	53	20	0	73
" 6 to 12 ".....	29	12	1	42
" 1 to 3 years.....	21	22	1	44
" 3 to 6 ".....	1	1	2	4
Total.....	208	90	10	308

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Consumption,	25
General Debility,	15
Paralysis,	11
Chronic Diarrhœa,	8
Epilepsy,	5
Apoplexy,	4
Dysentery,	3
Old Age,	2
Inflammation of the Lungs,	1
Inflammation of the Brain,	1
Carcinoma,	1
Hydrothorax,	1
Continued Fever,	1
Gastritis,	1
Albuminuria,	1
Total,	<hr/> 80

NURSERY HOSPITAL.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, Dec. 31, 1851.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned respectfully presents the following, as his report for the year ending December 31st, 1851.

The number of patients remaining Dec. 31st,		1850, was,	137
"	"	admitted during the year,	1889
"	"	treated, " "	2026
"	"	discharged " "	1622
"	"	deceased " "	191
"	"	remaining Dec. 31, 1851, is	213

Annexed hereto are tables showing the diseases of those who have been treated and discharged, cured, or relieved—of those who have died—and of those who remain in the Hospital.

The per centage of mortality is 10, being less than that of any previous year, except the last. Of the deaths, nine-tenths were of children, affected with a strumous and hereditary taint. One hundred were three years of age or under—sixty between the ages of three and six, and thirty-one only over six. Of these last, four were idiots, having organic disease, and one half of the remainder were admitted directly from the city.

Four cases of small pox have been sent to the Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

For the greater part of the year, the Nursery department at large, has continued to enjoy a remarkable immunity from disease—one *fourth* of the admissions to the Hospital, and what is worthy of notice, one *fourth* of the *deaths* being of children brought directly from the city. -

Early in October, an epidemic of a malignant form of measles, made its appearance in all of the departments, inflammation of the lungs being a complication with it in most of the cases. This disease, formidable in its type, and rendered still more so by its complication, greatly increased our bill of mortality, not only by its immediate results, but by its effects upon the already enervated condition of those whom it attacked and the constitutional diseases which it served to develop. Though this epidemic after a continuance of about three months, has now subsided, many of those who have been attacked, are still suffering from its consequences.

In the emergency which arose during its prevalence, our Hospital accommodations proved insufficient, and we were compelled to crowd the wards greatly beyond what was considered desirable or proper. Notwithstanding the embarrassments incident to this state of things, the Hospitals have been uniformly kept in excellent order, reflecting great credit upon the matrons having them in charge.

After a thorough trial of the experiment, I have found that the payment to the nurses of a small sum, contingent upon the faithful performance of their duties, has secured far better care and attention to the comfort and well-being of the sick, than has heretofore been bestowed upon them.

I have been greatly aided in the discharge of the varied and arduous duties of this establishment, by the diligence and skill of my assistant, Dr. James H. Trumbull.

The experience of the past year has proved the necessity of improving and materially enlarging the Hospital department, and I must urge your immediate attention to the subject, leaving you to devise and adopt such plan as may seem to you best.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY N. WHITTELSEY.
Resident Physician.

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those Discharged.

Abscessus Scrofulosa,	- 27	Fractura Februlae,	- 1
“ Capitis,	- 6	“ Humeri,	- 1
Adenitis Scrofulosa,	- 2	“ Radii	- 2
Antheax,	- 4	“ Ulnae et Dislo-	
Ascarides,	- 2	cat. Radii,	1
Bronchitis,	- 47	Furunculus,	- 4
Canc. Oris,	- 22	Gastritis,	- 4
Caries, Vertebrae,	- 2	Hernia,	- 2
“ Os, Tarsi,	- 1	Herpes,	- 6
Cerebritis,	- 4	Hordeolum,	- 1
Cholera Morbus,	- 6	Hydrarthrus,	- 3
Chorea,	- 1	Hydrocephalus,	- 6
Concussio Cerebri,	- 1	Icterus,	- 6
Congestio Pulmonis,	- 2	Injuria,	- 21
Conjunctivitis,	- 119	Laryngitis,	- 4
Convulsiones,	- 9	Lichen Strophul,	- 1
Corneitis,	- 24	Morbus Coxarius	- 4
Cynauche Trachealis,	- 4	Muco. Enterite,	- 2
Debilitas,	- 65	Necrosis,	- 6
Diarrhoea,	- 152	Ophthalmia,	- 259
Dysenteria,	- 50	“ Purulent,	- 36
Eczema,	- 14	Otorrhoea,	- 18
“ Capitis,	- 62	Paralysis,	- 1
“ Impetiginodes,	- 2	Parotitis,	- 5
Emesis,	- 1	Peritonitis,	- 1
Endocarditis,	- 2	Pertussis,	- 32
Epilepsis,	- 8	Pityriasis,	- 1
Excisio Scaphylomæ,	- 1	Pleuritis,	- 2
Febris Cont.,	- 60	Pleuro Pneumonia,	- 8
“ Ephemera,	- 82	Pneumonia,	- 122
“ Intermittens,	- 7	“ Duplicata,	- 3
“ Typhus,	- 51	Porrigo,	- 15
Fistula Lachrymalis,	- 2	“ Favosa,	- 21
Fractura Femoris	- 1	Prolaps. Ani,	- 6

Rheumatismus,	-	-	2	Tinea Ciliaris,	-	-	4
Roseola,	-	-	2	Tonsillitis,	-	-	9
Scabies,	-	-	57	Ulcus,	-	-	4
Scarlatina,	-	-	23	“ Cornæ,	-	-	10
Stomatitis Ulcerat.,	-	-	47	Urticaria,	-	-	1
Synoritis,	-	-	6	Ustio,	-	-	-
Talipes,	-	-	8	Varicella,	-	-	8

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those who have Died.

Abscessus Cerebri.....	1	" Dentitionis.....	1
" Psoas.....	1	Muco Enterite.....	2
Bronchitis.....	1	Peritonitis Tuberculosa...	3
" Capillaris.....	1	Pertussis et Pneumonia ..	1
" et Pneumonia..	1	Phthisis.....	5
Canc. Oris.....	10	Pleuritis	1
" " et Rubeola ...	1	Pleuro Pneumonia.....	6
Cachexia Scrofulosa.....	15	" " Duplicata .	2
" Syphilitica.....	5	" " et Perito-	
Cerebritis.....	5	nititis....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	2	Pneumonia	6
Convulsiones	3	" duplicata	5
Cynanche Maligna	2	" et Canc. Oris..	1
" Trachealis....	3	" " Caries Verte-	
Diarrhoea.....	10	bra	1
" et Canc. Oris..	1	" " Dysenteria ..	1
" " Pertussis...	1	" " Endocarditis.	1
Dysenteria	12	Rubeola.....	1
" et Canc. Oris..	1	" et Pertussis	2
Endocarditis.....	1	" " Pleuro Pneumonia	2
Febris Chagres.....	1	" " Pneumonia	13
" Typhus	4	" " " Duplicata..	3
Gangraena Pulmonis.....	2	Scarlatina Maligna.....	3
Gaslio Enterite	3	Stomatitis Ulcerat.....	1
Hæmoptysis	1	Tabes Mesenterica.....	1
Hydrarthrus	2	Tuberculosis	6
Hydrocephalus	10	" Cerebri.....	1
Marasmus	18		
Meningitis.....	2		
Morbus Coxarius.....	1		
		Total, 191	

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those remaining.

Abscessus Scrofulosa.....	3	Icterus.....	1
Bronchitis	10	Injuria.....	2
Cachexia Scrofulosa.....	3	“ Et Synovitis.....	1
“ Syphilitica	2	Morbus Coxarius.....	6
Canc. Oris.....	3	Necrosis Tibrae.....	1
Caries Vertebrae.....	5	Ophthalmia Purulent....	5
Conjunctivitis	13	“ Strum.....	18
Corneitis	13	Onychia.....	1
Cynauche Trachealis....	2	Paralysis	2
Debilitas	17	Paraplegia.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	11	Pernio	1
Dysenteria.....	2	Pertussis	4
Eczema Capitis.....	4	Pleuro Pneumonia.....	5
Enteritis	3	Pneumonia.....	16
Epilepsia.....	2	Porrige Favosa.....	1
Erysipelas	2	Rubeola.....	15
Febris Simplex.....	11	Scarlatina	1
“ Intermittens.....	1	Stomatitis Ulcerat.....	4
“ Typhus.....	3	Synovitis	2
Fractura	1	Tinea Ciliaris	3
“ Femoris.....	2	Tonsillitis	1
Hydrarthrus	4	Ustio	1
Hydrocephalus.....	3		

SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE.

The Superintendent of the Department for the relief of Out-Door Poor, respectfully reports the accompanying statement and statistics for the year ending December 31st, 1851, from which it will appear that 5,002 adults and 8,318 children have been relieved with donations in money, and 11,098 adults and 18,457 children with fuel, showing an increase over the number assisted during the previous year. The expenses of the Department have been \$68,904 54, and on the following accounts :

Donations	\$27,810 18
Children's nursing.....	7,925 06
Transportation of paupers and children.....	1,521 57
Salaries.....	9,568 00
Coal and wood.....	18,638 70
Other expenses.....	3,441 08

\$68,904 54.

There have been admitted to the Nursery, Randall's Island, through this Department, 1,479 children ; 191 have been indentured to persons of good character and standing in this and the adjoining States, and 300 are now on trial previous

OFFICE OF THE ALMS HOUSE,

1st January, 1852.

I would respectfully report to the Governors of the Alms House Department, in relation to the Infant Nursery, for the year 1851,

130 infants were at nurse on the 1st January, 1851.

295 do. were taken in during the year.

425

40 were adopted.

69 were restored to friends.

152 died.

164 living and at nurse, 31st Dec., 1851.

425

191 children were apprenticed from Randall's Island, and 300 are now placed out on trial for that purpose.

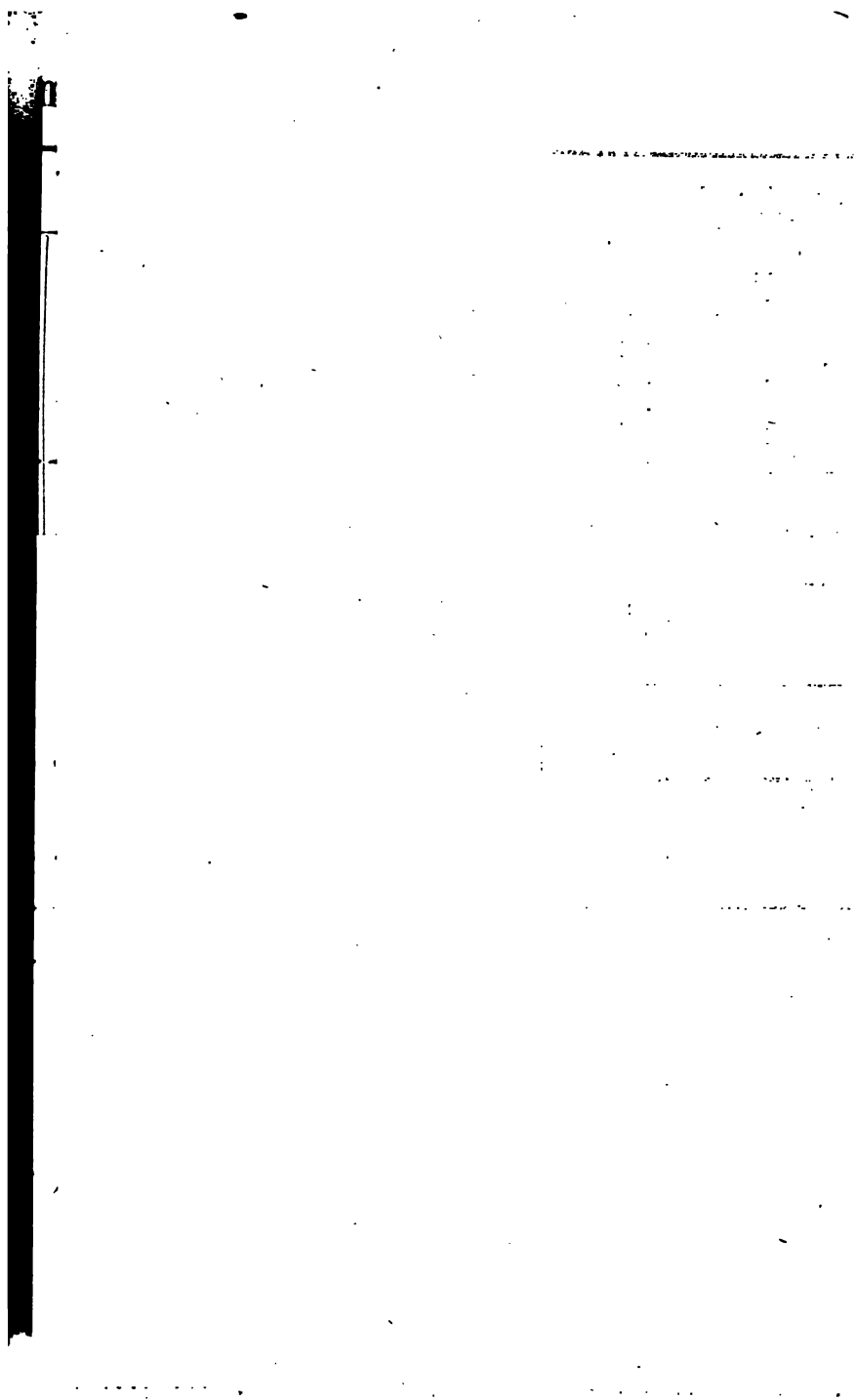
Respectfully,

G. B. GILBERT,

Clerk.

To GEO. KELLOCK, Jr., Esq.,

Supt. Out-Door Poor.





PENITENTIARY.

PENITENTIARY.

The undersigned has the honor most respectfully to report,
that the number of prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary
Dec. 31st, 1851, 803

Received since that period, Males from Court,	748	
" " " Females, "	157	
	905	

Received since that period, Females from Police,	1,735	
" " " Males, " "	810	2,545
	810	2,545

Total received during the year ending Dec. 31,		
1851,		3,450
		3,450

Disch'd. since that period, Males from Court,	753	
" " " Females, "	161	914
	914	

Dischgd. since that period, Males from Police,	724	
" " " Females, "	1,736	2,460
	1,736	2,460
		3,374

Total remaining, Dec. 31, 1851, . . .		879
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Increase for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, .		76
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Number of Commitments for Petit Larceny, Males,	587
“ “ “ “ “ Females,	140
“ “ “ Assault and Battery, “	14
“ “ “ “ Males,	144
“ “ “ “ U. S. C., “	1
Attempt to commit Grand Larceny	1
Misdemeanor,	1
False pretences,	3
Grand Larceny,	2
Manslaughter, 4th degree,	1
Revolt on ship board, from U. S. C.	5
Accessory to highway robbery,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1
“ “ Female,	1
Keeping disorderly house	1
Misdemeanor,	2
January 1st, 1852,	905

Number discharged by Governors Alms House, for 1851.

“ “ Males,	156
“ “ Females,	224
“ “ Habeas Corpus and Certiorari,	
“ “ “ Males,	54
“ “ “ Females,	359
	418

The object of Prison discipline, to wit: the punishment and reformation of criminals, has been strictly observed during the past year, and active employment has been given to all who are able to work.

The new Work House, now in course of erection, has furnished active employment for many of our able bodied convicts, in the quarry, dressing stone, and performing the duty of laborers on the Work House. All those having trades, such as carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths and tailors, have been actively employed in the various shops adapted to each department.

The females are kept at work making garments for prison use, binding shoes, knitting stockings, and are now engaged in making clothes for the children on Randall's Island, and various articles for the Alms House Department, such as flannel shirts, petticoats, bed-ticks.

Such as are not thus employed are engaged at washing, repairing old garments, ironing prison clothes, nurses and cooks, in the Hospital, and various employments. Attached is a list of articles made in the Female Work Shop, as well as a list of shoes manufactured in the shoe-shop, under the charge of Mr. Robt. McGee.

The undersigned would again call the attention of your Honorable Body to the all-important subject of classification of prisoners. The incorrigible and hardened felon is now placed side by side with the unfortunate whose only crime is intemperance and its results, who would scorn to be guilty of a dishonest act. Yet they are treated, clad and placed with the hardened felon, and but for fixed and settled principles of honesty, with such associations, they would become as degraded and depraved as their associates.

The constant increase of prisoners incident to the rapid immigration from the old world renders an enlargement of

the male prison indispensably necessary, at least 100 cells. I would respectfully recommend and urge upon the consideration of your Honorable Body, the necessity of putting new tin roofs on each wing of the prison. Also to putting large windows in the wings, say thirty feet in length and five on each side, they will be infinitely better than the port holes now in use, as regards light, ventilation and cleanliness, it can be done with very little hired labor.

The evils mentioned and portrayed in my last report, in regard to commitments and discharges of vagrants, still exist. No less than fifty-four males and three hundred and fifty-nine (359) females have been discharged by habeas corpus, during the year. Many of whom have been committed on their own application, or what they term "*I gave myself up*," solely to receive medical treatment at the Hospital at the public expense, after contracting loathsome diseases by their profligacy and crime, and, when able to resume their criminal calling, a companion in guilt applies for the writ of habeas corpus, the party is discharged and enters with new zeal into his or her former course of licentiousness and shame. Thus, the facilities afforded for medical treatment afford a premium for idleness and crime. And while the less guilty inmates of houses of ill-fame are brought up in great numbers, the more guilty keepers are seldom, if ever disturbed. Would not a little more vigilance and firmness on the part of the police remedy the evil?

In conclusion, the undersigned, with pleasure states, that the institution has been generally healthy during the year, and that it has been, and is now *clean* and kept in good order, (subject to the inspection of every well disposed person, who

feels inclined to examine it, from sun-rise to sun-set.) The prisoners are well fed, clothed, and made as comfortable as justice and humanity, with the means and facilities under my control, and a well directed zeal and close attention would allow.

All of which is submitted.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't.,

JOSEPH KEEN.

**ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AT PENITENTIARY DURING
YEAR 1851.**

Check aprons.....	228	
Bed spreads.....	100	
Canton flannel shirts.....	134	
Muslin caps	12	
Suspenders.....	80 doz.	
Vests	27	"
Woollen caps	34	"
Ticking shirts.....	360	
Childrens' stockings.....	88 doz.	
Muslin pillow cases.....	20	"
Denim frocks.....	400	
Short gowns.....	144	
Petticoats.....	737	
Men's socks.....	111½	"
Ticking pants	972 pr.	
Woollen pants	1,152	"
Muslin sheets.....	504	
Mittens.....	398	pr.
Chemises.....	228	
Long towels.....	36	
Muslin shirts.....	324	
Jackets.....	362	
Shrouds	81	
Fustian pants	24	
Denim shirts	33	
Bed ticks.....	285	
Pillow ticks.....	100	
Men's shoes.....	1,279	} shoe shop.
Women's shoes.....	1,272	



HARQUACS ISLAND.

STOREKEEPER, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN,—

In compliance with the rules of your Board, I respectfully submit my Annual Report of the condition of the Nursery Department, together with the admissions, discharges and deaths during the year.

Admitted during the year, as per table annexed,

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	57	551	851	628	2087
Rem'g. Dec. 31, 1850,	55	182	795	322	1354
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	112	733	1646	950	— 3441
Discharged.....	53	523	746	509	1831
Deaths.....		1	101	89	191
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53	524	847	598	2022
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rem'g. Dec. 31, 1851,	59	209	799	352	— 1419
					1354
					<hr/>
18			Increase.....		65

Making a total of three thousand four hundred and forty-one that have received the benefits of this department during the past year, and an increase of sixty-five during that time.

The addition made to the buildings the past season has been a great relief to me. It has provided sleeping room for the women and children, and likewise a dining room for the women.

I have, during the past summer, built a bathing-house on the eastern shore of the Island, on the boys' side, and, with your permission, will put another on the girls' side during the coming spring.

The necessity of preparing a suitable building for the washing and drying clothes, I would most earnestly call your attention to. The washing for 1400 persons, and many of them changed several times daily, requires an amount of labor that we often find it difficult to obtain, and in rainy weather there is no way of drying clothes; we have, consequently, to have a much larger supply of clothing on hand than would be necessary, if a proper drying room was prepared.

The northerly building occupied as an Infant Nursery for the children not of an age suitable to attend school, is entirely too small for the number belonging to that department. I would recommend an addition of fifty feet be made to that building on the easterly end.

The exposure to fire, with no adequate means at hand to extinguish it, has often been a source of anxiety to me. With the exceptions of the Hospitals, the Croton water is not above

the first floor in any of the buildings, and in none of the buildings is there a screw faucet to attach hose, or any hose to attach. I would recommend that the Croton water be carried up to the third story of each building, and that fifty feet of small hose be placed therein, so that should by any accident a fire occur, those in the building would have the means at hand of extinguishing the same, for should a fire break out in the night, with our present means, and the crowded state of the buildings, the consequences might be fearful; and, independent of security against fire, there would be a great saving of labor in carrying the water up and down for cleaning, scrubbing, &c.

The average attendance at the School, five hours a day during the year, has been seven hundred and nineteen. The School on Randall's Island has, at the examinations the past two years, fully equalled any of those under the charge of the Public School Society.

There have been made in the sewing room 23,621 garments for the women and children, valued at six thousand seven hundred and ninety-six $17\frac{9}{16}$ dollars, as per monthly returns from the store department. For the amount of work performed, and the amount of vegetables raised, I would refer you to the statements annexed.

The Nursery Buildings are generally in good repair. I called your attention to the building occupied by the men in my last annual report. I would again respectfully call your attention to it, and recommend a two story building to be erected, that we may suitably provide for those that are placed under our protection.

The general health of the department has been exceedingly good, with the exception of the last three months, when an epidemic broke out amongst the children, which, in its results, has been very serious, but by extra exertion on the part of the physician, I am happy to say that the disease is abating, and hope soon to be able to report that we are entirely free from it.

The want of sufficient room in the hospitals connected with this department will be properly laid before you by the Resident Physician; he has, I know, been much embarrassed for the want of room, and the erection of another building, or the enlargement of the present ones, becomes absolutely necessary, to enable him to classify his patients, and receive those in the hospitals that properly belong therein, and I would take this opportunity of returning to him my thanks for the kind assistance I have always received from him in the discharge of my duty, and likewise to the Matron and her several assistants, for the assistance they have at all times rendered me in the proper discharge of their duties.

The interments at Potters' Field during the year have been four thousand five hundred and nine; during the past week one hundred and sixteen. See tables annexed.

I had hoped ere I made another annual Report to the Board that Potters' Field would have been removed from this Island, but I regret to say here it is yet. I cannot add anything to what I have said in previous communications, as regards its removal; the Governors; the Grand Juries, the Members of the Common Council, all admit the necessity of procuring

some more suitable place ; while all admit the necessity, the evil still remains. I trust your Honorable Board will take such measures during the present year, as will make the now city cemetery a reality.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

JONA. STEARNS,
Warden.

RANDALL'S ISLAND,
January 1, 1852.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS ON RANDALL'S ISLAND, DURING THE YEAR 1851.

ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.							
MONTH.	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Nat.	For.	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Nat.	For.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Nat.	For.
January..	2	37	45	34	118	63	55	2	19	32	18	71	41	30	..	11	6	17	12	5
February..	1	21	44	26	92	60	32	1	17	47	21	86	52	34	..	7	6	13	10	3
March....	8	22	56	41	127	86	41	8	32	45	20	105	57	48	1	6	8	15	6	9
April.....	3	57	65	46	171	97	74	7	52	50	24	133	62	71	..	7	5	12	6	6
May.....	4	89	75	72	240	125	115	11	77	71	47	206	100	106	..	2	4	11	5	6
June.....	12	73	89	77	251	153	98	5	82	47	69	203	98	105	..	2	3	5	4	1
July.....	5	35	76	51	167	101	66	4	47	51	45	147	86	61	..	1	5	6	4	2
August....	4	29	74	51	158	112	46	..	30	112	82	224	173	51	..	11	12	23	16	7
September	6	53	103	71	233	165	68	4	39	99	61	203	136	67	..	6	1	7	5	2
October...	2	26	80	63	171	112	59	7	32	87	58	184	126	58	..	10	8	18	13	5
November..	6	55	79	57	197	130	67	1	60	56	36	153	77	76	..	20	11	31	22	9
December.	4	54	65	39	162	98	64	3	36	49	28	116	64	52	..	16	17	33	25	8
	57	551	851	628	2087	1302	785	53	523	746	509	1831	1072	759	1	101	89	191	128	63

of January, 1852.

Penitentiary.
Infant Asylum.
Natives.
Foreigners.
Total weekly.



STORE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
January 1st, 1852.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE,

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with the usual custom and your requirements, I herewith present to you my annual report of the transactions of the Store Department, B. I., for year ending Dec. 31, '51.

Amount of stock, Jan'y 1st, 1851.....	\$17,568 76
Received during the year, supplies per requisitions.....	172,012 88
Received during the year, manufactured articles from Work House.....	54,819 77
Received during the year, manufactured articles from Penitentiary.....	8,757 26
Received during the year, manufactured articles from Alms House.....	4,869 44
Total amount merchandise received....	\$258,028 11
Distributed to institutions, supplies drawn from Store.....	238,620 73
Leaving a balance of stock on hand.....	\$19,407 38

* The new Store House, which was commenced prior to my last report, was completed and occupied in the month of February last, and its accomodations have added much to facilitate the business of my department.

The necessity of a suitable ice-house has been apparent for a long time, as the wastage on this article has exceeded the consumption ; also the want of a suitable building for the storage of hay and straw has been a very great inconvenience, preventing the purchasing of sufficient supply for the winter months, when those articles could be bought at a saving, but you have generously made arrangements for obviating the above inconveniences for the coming season, by accepting the plan of a building which I offered to your notice a short time since, which will answer both the above purposes, as well as supplying suitable accommodations to the Work House Department for a granary and stable.

This building, I am happy to inform you, is in course of erection, on the north side of the steamboat dock, and when completed, will be 32 f. front by 100 f. in depth, allowing 32 by 40 for an ice-house which will hold a sufficient quantity of ice for all the departments under your jurisdiction.

I would again most respectfully call your attention to the steamboat landing, the condition of which, has been somewhat improved by the raising of the dock.

But the same difficulties (complained of in my last report) relative to the steamboat making her landings, in consequence of the low tide, still remain, and I would solicit your earliest attention to the necessity of building the proposed pier.

The large amount of clothing which I reported in my inventory last year, has been diminished very much. You will perceive (on reference to inventory) that the quantity now on hand is comparatively small. I do not think that there will

be any necessity of curtailing the departments in their manufacturing for the coming year.

You will observe that the amount of stock now on hand, is much larger than it was last year, owing in a great measure to a large quantity of materials which are not required for immediate use, a portion of which, I would suggest, that you would have disposed of at the earliest opportunity.

You will also observe that my receipts and distributions are much larger than they were in my last report. It is proper for me to say, that this increase does not occur from the increased wants of the Institutions, *proper*, as they have not been as great, but that all materials and labor for the new Work House building, have been received and distributed by and through my department.

The departments on the Island have, with a slight exception, kept the store supplied with clothing, bedding, bedsteads, shoes wood and tin ware, tools, &c.

Accompanying this, you will find a table showing the amount of goods distributed to each Institution monthly, also showing the amount of the monthly receipt of goods from the departments, as also my inventory of stock on hand.

I would take occasion at this time to offer you, gentlemen, my thanks for the promptness with which the demand of my department have been met, and the aid extended me in the discharge of my duties.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

N. P. ANDERSON,
Storekeeper Blackwells Island.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, January 1st, 1852.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,

President, Board of Governors.

SIR,—Herewith you will receive the inventory of stock on hand this day, in the Store Department, Blackwell's Island.

DRY GOODS.

1090	yards burlaps, 11.....	\$119 90
505½	“ calico, 7.....	85 38
844	“ check, 11.....	92 84
12899¼	“ denims, 8.....	1089 14
1086	“ fustian, 23.....	248 78
353¼	“ red flannel, 16.....	56 56
1280	“ brown muslin, 6½.....	88 20
1849	“ twilled “ 8.....	107 92
161¼	“ sheeting “ 7.....	11 30
438¾	“ bleached “ 10.....	48 87
320	“ blue “ 11.....	35 20
869¼	“ prison cloth, 3s.....	321 72
900	“ raven duck, 13.....	117 00
3900¼	“ tweeds, 7.....	278 02
4210	“ ticking, 8.....	336 80
66	lbs. cotton thread, 45.....	29 70
59	“ linen “ 80.....	47 20
98	“ cotton damaged, 50.....	49 00
150	“ “ batting, 11.....	16 50
3	doz. pieces tape, 3s.....	1 18

22	doz. spools cotton, 4s.....	11 00
6	gross shoe laces 4s.....	3 00
120	lbs. woollen yarn, 56.....	67 20
1	piece oiled silk.....	2 50
9	yards India rubber cloth, 85..	7 65
180	pieces toweling, 10s.....	225 00

WEARING APPAREL.

253	check aprons, 1s.....	31 62
772	burlap " 1s.....	96 50
6	pairs blankets, \$1 69.....	10 14
670	muslin chemises, 3s.....	251 25
78	" caps, 3½.....	2 73
424	pillow cases, 1s 6d.....	79 50
20	pairs children's cacks, 2s.....	5 00
19	woollen caps, 2s.....	3 50
69	pair drawers, 5s.....	43 12
128	night gowns, 2s 6d.....	40 00
526	short " 2s 6d.....	164 38
12	cartmen's frocks, 12s.....	18 00
170	children's " 1s 6d.....	31 87
66	handkerchiefs, 1s.....	8 25
45	dozen pair woollen hose, \$3 60	162 00
3	" " cotton " 12s..	4 50
11½	" " woollen ½ hose, \$2 40	27 60
17½	" " children's \$1 68	29 82
11	mattresses, 8s.....	11 00
110	pairs ticking pants, 4s.....	55 00
63	" kersey, lined, 10s.....	78 75
358	" " not lined, 8s.....	358 00

150

681	pairs fustian, 6s.....	510 00
288	" denims, 5s.....	180 00
430	burlap petticoats, 6s.....	322 50
553	muslin shirts, 3s.....	207 38
484	ticking " 4s.....	242 00
24	spreads, 8s.....	24 00
88	shrouds, 5s.....	55 00
25	doz. children's shirts, 42.....	10 50
664	sheets, 4s.....	332 00
396	children's petticoats, 2s.....	99 00
248	kersey jackets, 10s.....	310 00
543	fustian " 56.....	305 43
18	denim " 5s.....	11 25
180	diaper towels, 1s.....	22 50
90	burlap "	12 50
264	pillow ticks, 1s 6d.....	49 50
55	bed " 4s	27 50
16	vests, 6s 6d	13 00
711	pr. men's shoes, 10s.....	888 78
439	" women's " 7s.....	384 13
11	" boys' " 4s.....	5 50
9	" children's " 2s.....	2 25
2	kersey petticoats.....	2 00

STORES.

3523	loaves bread, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 76
6	bbls. extra superfine flour, \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$..	27 00
20	" superfine, \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 00
51	" biscuit,.....	49 50
1600	lbs. crackers, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 21 bbls., 2s,..	77 25

89	lbs. tea, 2s.....	22 12
650	" coffee, 1l.....	71 50
9120	" brown sugar, 6.....	547 20
60	" white " 9.....	5 40
5040	" rice, 2½.....	126 00
108	" lard, 10.....	10 80
1	bbl. vinegar.....	2 25
508	galls. molasses, 20.....	101 60
28	quintals codfish, \$3.....	54 00
684	lbs. starch, 6.....	41 04
9	bush. peas, 96.....	8 64
200	lbs. Indian meal, 1½.....	2 75
12	bush. bran, 20.....	2 40
2413	" oats, 40.....	965 20
1200	lbs. pepper, 1s.....	150 00
1234	" tobacco, 13.....	160 42
69	" snuff, 17.....	11 78
1325	" hard soap, 4.....	58 00
400	" tallow candles, 10.....	40 00
48	galls. raw oil, 70.....	33 60
49	" boiled, 85.....	41 65
270	" lamp, 5s.....	168 75
600	lbs. white lead, 7.....	42 00
44	bush. beans, 18s.....	71 50
6	bbls. beef, \$7 38.....	44 28
1014	lbs. Ohio paint, 4.....	40 56
23	bbls. cement, \$1 20.....	27 60
76	sacks salt, \$1 56.....	118 56
151	kegs powder, 20s.....	377 50
12320	lbs. hay, 6s.....	82 40
53	gross matches, 8s.....	53 00
50	bath bricks, 6.....	3 00

5	lbs. lamp wick, 1s.....	62
62	" twine, 4s.....	31 00
37	" chrome green, 40.....	14 80
4	" " yellow, 20.....	80
50	" blue black, 40.....	20 00
75	" red lead, 10.....	7 50
50	" salaratus, 6.....	3 00
5	" C. S. soap, 11.....	55
7	" gum camphor, 2s.....	1 75
5	" burnt umber, 8.....	40
36	" bees wax, 30.....	10 80
5	" indigo, 8s.....	5 00
300	" alum, 3.....	9 00
50	" glauber salts, 6.....	3 00
1	gross British lustre.....	1 44
212	bush. potatoes, 50.....	106 00
105	ton soft coal, \$5½.....	557 50
140	" hard " \$3 31.....	463 75
8	boxes charcoal, 14s.....	14 00
10	galls. brandy, \$3 00.....	30 00
10	" " 1 10.....	19 80
112	" gin, 85.....	95 20
54	" madeira wine, 4s.....	27 00
8	" port, 10s.....	10 00
22	" whiskey, 2s.....	5 50

TIN WARE.

52	large pans, 6s.....	39 00
9	" of 6 qrts., 5s.....	5 62
4	large soup ladles, 8s.....	4 00
2	boilers, 10s.....	2 50
2	powder cans, 4s.....	1 00

8	watering pots, 6s.....	6 00
4	“ “ small, 3s.....	1 50
12	chambers, 6s.....	9 00
12	house pails, 8s.....	12 00
63	lamp feeders, 18s. doz.....	11 81
43	2 quart dippers, 2s.....	10 75
60	pint “ 1s.....	7 50
18	dust pans, 1s. 6d.....	3 38
204	wash basins, 2s. 6d.....	63 75
34	lamps, 2s	8 50
15	“ small, 1s.....	1 88
4	large funnels, 1s. 6d.....	76
1	1 gall. measure, 3s	88
1	qt. “ 2s.....	25
3	pint “ 1s.....	37
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ “	10
1	set funnels.....	50
2	2 quart pails, 2s.....	50
2	2 “ lamp feeders, 1s. 6d...	37
6	12 “ saucepans, 5s.....	3 75
18	8 “ “ 4s.....	9 00
116	6 qt. saucepans, 3s.....	43 50
26	4 “ “ 2s.....	6 50
78	2 “ “ 2s.....	19 50
5	sheet iron boilers, 12s.....	7 50
91	tin tumblers, 1s.....	11 37
853	“ cups, 5d	42 65
264	mess pans, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 50

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

23	wash boards, 2s.....	5 75
12	iron bound pails, 6s.....	9 00

2	scythes and snaths.....	3 50
27	wash tubs, 12s.....	40 50
47	earthen chambers, 2s.....	11 75
23	clothes baskets, 6s.....	17 25
5	hay rakes, 20.....	1 00
2	meat boxes, \$6 25.....	13 50
30	lb. curled hair, 30.....	9 00
6	Bread baskets, 6s.....	4 50
10	" " \$5 00.....	50 00
22	snuff jars, 3s.....	8 25
1	doz. mats, 8s.....	12 00
92	" brooms, 14s.....	161 00
4	paint brushes, 3s.....	1 50
6	doz. camphene wicks, 1s.....	75
22	rolls of bonnet wire, 8s.....	22 00
126	delft wash basins, 2s.....	13 50
38	" pitchers, 1s.....	7 12
15	sugar dishes, 3.....	45
8	milk pitchers, 15.....	1 20
5	soap dishes, 9.....	45
24	cups and saucers, 4s.....	1 00
7	wooden faucets, 1s.....	87
75	lb. sash cord, 1s.....	9 37
5	doz. window brushes, 18s....	11 25
3½	" dust " \$3.....	10 50
7	" w. wash " \$8.....	56 00
3700	F. Fuze, per M., \$4 50.....	15 75
1½	box window glass, 16s.....	3 00
1512	pine plank, 1s. 6d.....	283 50
25725	running feet of loss, per inv...	746 83
9	pr. ox bows, 4s.....	4 50
7	saw bucks, 3s.....	2 62

4	doz. hickory brooms, 10s.....	5 00
$\frac{1}{2}$	" whisk, 16s.....	1 00
2	axle trees, 4s.....	1 00
50	hoop poles, 6c.....	3 00
100	F. hose, 60c.....	60 00
150	lbs. minella rope, 14s.....	21 00
25	5 gallon oil cans, 4s.....	12 50

STATIONERY.

10	gross pens, 8s.....	10 00
$\frac{1}{2}$	" holders.....	1 20
16 $\frac{1}{4}$	reams letter paper, \$2.....	33 00
6500	large envelopes, \$1 80.....	11 70
9000	small " 70.....	6 75
1	ream blotting paper.....	8 50
1	" wrapping.....	2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$	" envelope.....	2 50
12	sheets drawing, 1s.....	1 50
1	bottle ink.....	50
5	" carmine, 1s.....	62
800	quills, 2s.....	2 00
14	doz. lead pencils, 6s.....	10 50
7	" slate ".....	14
3	boxes wafers, 1s.....	38

HARDWARE.

7	buck saws, 6s.....	5 25
108	gross hooks and eyes, 14c.....	15 12
17	rat pills.....	7 13
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	doz. pair scizzors, \$5.....	22 50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" chalk lines, 3s.....	1 69
8	gross knitting pins, 6s.....	6 00

10000	needles, \$1 50.....	15 00
5	cold chisels, 1s 6d.....	94
12	finer do.	3 00
2	augurs.....	1 50
2	pr. carpenter's compasses.....	50
14½	gross thimbles, steel.....	45 00
6	doz. small files, 14s.....	10 50
8	papers brads, 1s.....	1 00
4151	lbs. C. S. chisels, hammers, &c., 20c.....	880 20
7	Axes, 8s.....	7 00
2	hand hatchets, 4s.....	1 00
3	lath ".....	1 50
6	closet locks, 2s.....	1 50
16	brass faucets, 10s.....	20 00
1	ink stand.....	50
10	shaving boxes, 1s.....	1 25
14	papers lasting tack.....	1 00
29	gross screws, 20c.....	5 80
144	" brads, 10c.....	14 40
9	plumb bobs, 3c.....	27
1	door spring.....	1 00
12	gross shirt buttons.....	12 00
9	brass door handles.....	1 85
6	5in. drop locks, 86c.....	4 80
47	doz. pr. butt hinges, 4s.....	23 50
107	m. carpet tack.....	7 49
3½	doz. german s. spectacles, \$3..	10 50
3	" ivory combs, 8s.....	3 00
4	doz. coarse and fine combs, 40..	1 60
3	" rack combs, 6s.....	2 16
8	gross wooden " 2s.....	2 00
34½	great gross buttons, 6s.....	25 94

9	packs pins, 56.....	5 04
5	lanthorns, wire guarded, 8s...	5 00
1½	gross iron spoons, \$4.....	6 00
6	hand hammers, 2s.....	1 50
11	large door bolts, 20.....	2 20
15	garden scupples, 2s.....	3 75
½	doz. Ames shovels.....	5 00
3	stone hammers, 4s.....	1 50
3	pitchforks, 1s. 6d.....	56
1	pair trace chains.....	50
1	coal screen.....	5 00
23	tons ice \$4.....	92 00

FIXTURES.

2	boxes for filing papers	2 25
20	old bags, 20.....	4 00
	crane and lumber for dock....	193 31
1	ewer and basin.....	1 75
5	baskets hoisting bread.....	5 00
27	“ delivering “ \$4....	108 00
	blacks and falls.....	19 68
6	office chairs.....	12 00
1	clock.....	7 00
	desk and book rack.....	30 37
	ice tools	9 00
2	iron bedsteads.....	10 50
3	ink stands.....	1 20
2	harness, carts and horses.....	440 00
	sundries from navy yard last year.....	341 00
	Hoisting apparatus for coal....	25 00

6	lamps	12 62
1	" astral	4 50
1	kitchen range.....	35 00
3	stoves and pipes	48 00
1	refrigerator	10 00
4	scales	154 00
3	office stools.....	2 00
8	scoops.....	1 87
4	sets measures.....	4 50
1	pair window shades.....	3 00
1	" skids.....	3 25
2	shovels	2 00
1	table	10 00
1	pair coal tubs.....	20 00
2	trucks.....	14 00
4	wash stands	10 00
2	old carts and one waggon.....	30 50
3	oil puncheons.....	3 00
200	empty bbls. 2s.....	50 00
2	jack screws.....	80 00
12	fire buckets, 8s.....	12 00
1	sieve.....	75
3	molasses gates.....	8 75
1	small stove.....	2 50
2	coal hods	2 00
	hoisting apparatus in store....	30 00
1	turpentine can.....	3 00
1	directory.....	2 50
1	copying press.....	4 00
	carpet in Mr. A's house.....	27 40
		<hr/> \$19,407 38

N. P. ANDERSON,

Storekeeper Blackwell's Island.

to the different Departments.

	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
24	5,262 64	2,771 21	5,204 94	2,044 97	47,911 92
31	4,710 74	4,702 79	4,335 13	5,026 15	50,866 99
93	3,331 52	3,271 48	3,626 08	6,349 53	43,909 93
04	2,686 50	2,159 50	2,946 62	3,229 70	28,581 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 46
51	4,333 32	5,649 72	4,980 74	3,438 55	41,211 27

STOREKEEPER, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE,

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the rules of your board, I respectfully submit my Annual Report of the receipt and distributions from the Store on Randalls Island, together with an ac. of stock remaining on hand.

There have been received during the past year—

Merchandise from the City.....	\$45,684 14
“ from departments, on B. Island	18,205 35 .
“ “ “ “ R. Island	9,671 63
	<hr/>
	68,511 12
Stock on hand Jan. 1st, 1851.....	6,597 33
	<hr/>
	\$75,108 45

There have been distributed, as per monthly returns,

To the Nurseries	45,994 38
“ Nursery Hospital.....	10,658 15
“ Farm, R. Island.....	9,058 24
“ Potter's Field.....	384 03
“ Store B. Island.....	152 78

To the Store R. Island.....	33,14	
Cash to Governors office.....	860 70	
		<hr/>
	67,081 37	
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1852.....	8,027 08	
		<hr/>
		\$75,108 45

In submitting which, I would respectfully call your attention to the want of adequate room for the proper discharge of the duties devolving on me, I have been compelled to use the cellars under several of the buildings to store some of the bulky articles. They are, independent of being damp, and unfit for the purposes to which they are appropriated, not as secure as I could wish; at this season of the year it is generally after dark before the steamboat reaches here. It is therefore necessary that some suitable place on or near the dock should be erected to deposit the goods in, until such times as they can be carted away, or are wanting for consumption.

By the erection on the dock of a building twenty by sixty feet, two stories high, you will enable the undersigned to perform his duties more to his own satisfaction, and secure ample room for the supplies coming to the Island.

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. B. TAPPEN,
Store keeper, R. Island.

Randall's Island, }
● January 1, 1852. }

INVENTORY,—STORE, RANDALL'S ISLAND,

January 1, 1852.

36	bbls. beef, \$6 60	237 60
37	" pork, \$13 10	484 70
6017	lbs. rice, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	135 38
315	" " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	7 87
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	qtls. codfish, \$2 55	21 67
584	gals. molasses, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	108 04
126	" oil, 65c.	81 90
4	bbls. vinegar, \$2 00	8 00
4	" flour, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	17 50
1500	lbs. Indian meal, \$1 81 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 19
809	" coffee, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	76 86
163	" " 9c.	14 67
1081 $\frac{1}{4}$	" crackers, 18 bbls. 2s., 4c.	46 49
2225	" sugar, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	125 15
360	" tea, 25c.	90 00
813	" soap, 4c.	32 52
165	" " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	9 07
735	" tobacco, 15c.	110 25
45	" snuff, 17c.	7 65
74	" pepper, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	7 08
260	" butter, 16c.	41 60
90	" lard, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	8 77
100	" starch, 6c.	6 00
17	sacks salt, \$1 40	23 80
111 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels peas, \$1 00	11 50
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" beans	5 50
8485	yds. linen, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	975 71
160	" burlaps, 9c.	14 40
131	" caspians, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	16 37
217	" chambra, 14c.	30 88

564	yds. cassimere, summer, 11½c.	. . .	64 86
40	" " " 9c.	. . .	3 60
2½	" " woollen, \$1 00	. . .	2 50
2½	" cloth, blk., \$1 50	. . .	3 75
720	" devines, 7½c.	. . .	55 80
128	" flannel, red, 25c.	. . .	32 00
434	" " white, Canton, 8½c.	. . .	36 89
789	" " col'd., " 10½c.	. . .	82 84
215	" fustian, 9c.	. . .	19 35
1768½	" check furniture, 9½c.	. . .	168 01
468½	" " small, 7½c.	. . .	36 79
1092½	" drilling, blue, 9c.	. . .	98 35
845	" " white, 8½ c.	. . .	71 81
425½	" jean, 26c.	. . .	110 56
486½	" " 29c.	. . .	141 08
1116½	" kersey, 13½c.	. . .	150 69
339½	" " woollen, 25c.	. . .	84 87
1314	" muslin, unb., 6c.	. . .	78 84
1409	" " white, 6½ c.	. . .	95 11
1016½	" satinett, mixt., 37½c.	. . .	381 28
51	" " blk., 42½c.	. . .	21 68
1015½	" tweeds, 7c.	. . .	71 11
1881	" ticking, 7½c.	. . .	141 07
1	piece cambric	. . .	1 90
2	" diaper, \$1 50	. . .	3 00
72	" ribbon, bl'k., 36c.	. . .	25 92
6	" " " \$1 10	. . .	6 60
11	lbs. woollen yarn, 60c.	. . .	6 60
13	" lamp wick, 24c.	. . .	3 12
18	gro. binding, 10c.	. . .	1 80
3	silk cravats, 75c.	. . .	2 25
1	doz. cotton cravats	. . .	1 38

13	ps. netting,	9 10
49	lbs. linen thread, 70c.	34 30
15	" " " 82½c.	12 33
28	" " " 39c.	10 92
18	" cotton " white, 44c.	7 92
9	" " " red, 55c.	4 95
16	" " " colored, 40c.	6 40
100	bed ticks, 70c.	70 00
109	bed spreads, 70c.	76 80
89	pillow ticks, 16c.	14 24
74	pillow cases, 16c.	11 84
12	bolster cases, 25.	3 00
120	sheets, 42c.	50 40
83	pair blankets, \$1 35.	112 05
33	men's jackets, kersey, \$1 31½.	43 31
36	" " fustain, \$1.	36 00
25	" pants, kersey, \$1 25.	31 25
26	" " " \$1 06½.	27 62
24	" " Fustain, 75c.	18 00
113	" shirts, 37½c.	42 38
24	" vests, 81½c.	19 44
6	" caps, 50c.	3 00
8	pairs men's drawers, 31½c.	2 50
1	doz. men's buck mitts	6 00
20	women's frocks, \$1.	20 00
24	" petticoats, 85c.	20 40
61	" chemises, 37½c.	22 88
93	" aprons, 12½c.	11 62
50	" handkerchiefs, 12½c.	6 25
100	boys' suits, jean, \$1 50.	150 00
86	" " " \$1.	86 00
172	" " summer, 80c.	137 60

76	boys' pants, Jean, 70c.	. . . .	53 20
132	" " summer, 35c.	. . . .	46 20
5	" jackets, (summer,) 50c.	. . . .	2 50
201	" shirts, 9c.	. . . .	18 09
126	" " 11c.	. . . .	13 86
6	doz. boys' caps, \$1.	. . . .	6 00
184	girls frocks, 75c.	. . . .	138 00
22	" slips, 25c.	. . . .	5 50
126	" petticoats, 40c.	. . . .	50 40
86	" " 25c.	. . . .	21 50
74	" night gowns, 19c.	. . . .	14 06
148	" chemises, 22c.	. . . .	32 56
286	" " 18c.	. . . .	51 48
225	" " 15c.	. . . .	33 75
63	" " 12c.	. . . .	7 56
108	" " flannel, 30c.	. . . .	32 40
184	" aprons, 14c.	. . . .	25 76
8	hand towels, 12½c.	. . . .	1 00
144	eye towels, 5c.	. . . .	7 20
1½	doz. women's hose, \$3 50.	. . . .	5 25
8½	" " " 2 75.	. . . .	23 38
4	" girls " 3 50.	. . . .	14 00
18	" " " 1 68.	. . . .	30 24
4	" children's shoes, 1 35.	. . . .	5 45
4	" " " 1 10.	. . . .	4 40
4	" " " 98.	. . . .	3 92
2	" " " 85.	. . . .	1 70
14	" boys' half " 1 87½.	. . . .	26 25
63	pairs women's shoes, 87½.	. . . .	55 12
113	" " " 56½.	. . . .	63 56
161	" men's " 80.	. . . .	128 80
40	" boys' " 65.	. . . .	26 00

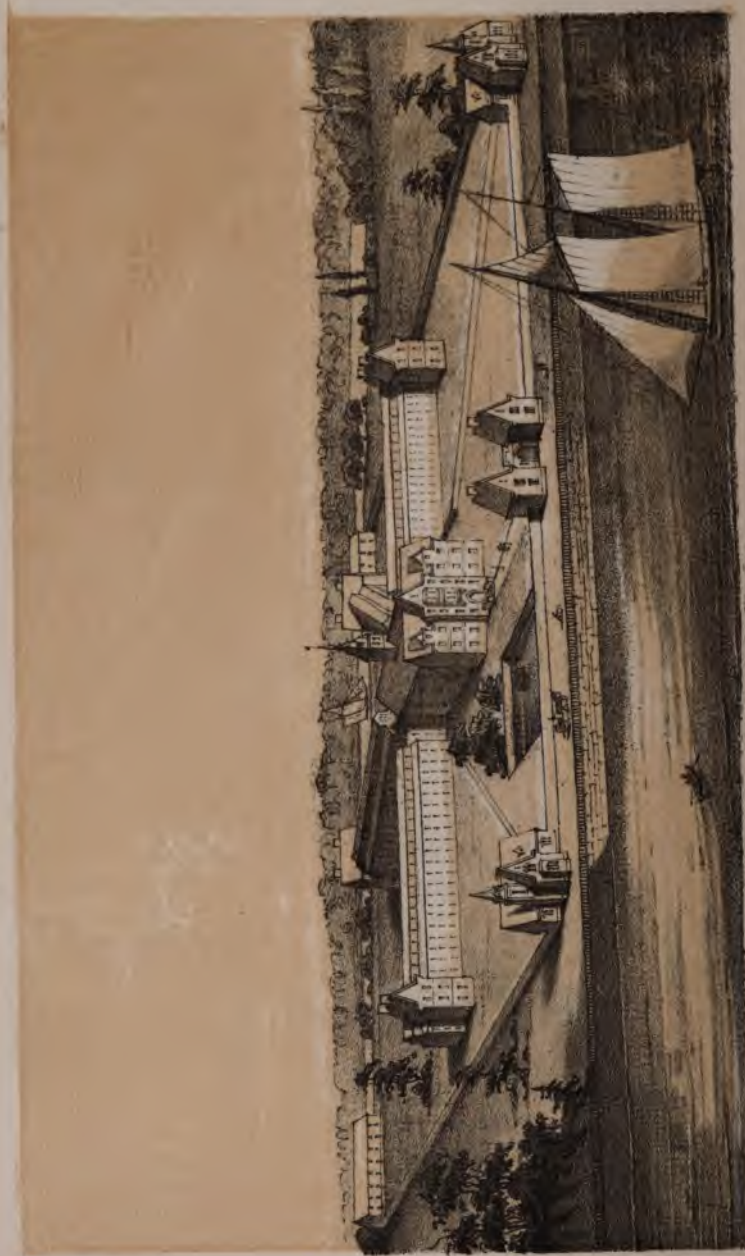
292	pairs boys shoes,	55c.	.	.	.	160 60
170	" girls "	50c.	.	.	.	85 00
201	" children's "	44c.	.	.	.	88 44
6	doz. Victoria boots,	75c.	.	.	.	4 50
5½	" W. W. brushes,	12s.	.	.	.	66 00
1½	" " "	\$4 50	.	.	.	6 75
8	" scrub "	\$2 75	.	.	.	22 00
1	" hair "	.	.	.	.	4 00
4	dust "	29c.	.	.	.	1 16
5	window "	37½c.	.	.	.	1 88
10	paint "	\$1 00	.	.	.	10 00
3	sash tools,	37½c.	.	.	.	1 12
359	tin cups, 5c.	.	.	.	.	17 95
442	" pans, 6½c.	.	.	.	.	27 62
26	" " 75c.	.	.	.	.	19 50
2	" " sauce,	.	.	.	.	1 25
10	" " dust, 25c.	.	.	.	.	2 50
17	" basins, 31½	.	.	.	.	5 31
18	" dippers, 25c.	.	.	.	.	4 50
6	" " 12½c.	.	.	.	.	75
7	" coffee kettles,	\$1 00	.	.	.	7 00
2	" measures	.	.	.	.	87
1	" box	.	.	.	.	10 88
1	gro. wooden combs	.	.	.	.	30
9½	doz. fine "	\$1 00	.	.	.	9 50
3	" coarse "	45c.	.	.	.	1 35
9½	" dressing "	\$1 50	.	.	.	14 63
30	gro. gilt buttons,	85c.	.	.	.	25 50
3	" " "	62½c.	.	.	.	1 87
19	" jap'd "	\$1 50	.	.	.	28 50
15	" " "	87½c.	.	.	.	13 18
27	" " "	50c.	.	.	.	13 50

1	gro. turn buttons	75
1	9 inch dead lock,	3 00
10	7 " locks, \$1 06½c.	10 62
12	6 " " 81½c.	9 75
5	5 " " 81½c.	4 06
1	doz. dead locks	8 25
½	" closet "	3 25
10	" knives and forks, \$1 31½c.	13 12
2	" brass butts	3 00
2½	" iron "	1 88
1	" gimblets	44
½	" "	75
2½	" shutter fastenings, 75c.	1 88
2	" tower bolts	3 13
½	" hair scissors	4 50
3	" pr. scissors, \$2 50c.	7 50
2½	" round files	9 63
½	" flat "	75
½	" shoe pinchers	1 00
½	" " knives	58
¾	" " rasps	1 50
1	" axe handles	2 25
25	gro. screws, 31c.	7 75
½	" coat hooks	1 19
2½	" table spoons, \$9 00	20 25
2½	" thimbles, \$1 50	3 75
2	" awl blades	3 50
¾	" shoe binding	1 12
17	papers brads	1 70
42	" tacks	1 68
1	axe	1 00
1	pr. curry combs	46

14	lbs. bristles	4	87
26	" shoe nails, 7½c.	1	95
1	saw sett	75	
1	pack pins	63	
1	door scraper, 12½c.	87	
7	boxes window glass, \$2 25	15	75
8	galls. varnish, \$2 50	7	50
16	lbs. chrome yellow, 25c.	4	00
400	" white lead, 7c.	28	00
12	doz. chambers, \$2 25,	27	00
12	" pitchers, ½ gal., \$2 00,	24	00
9	sides welt leather, \$2 75,	24	75
2	" grain " \$2 25,	4	50
44	lbs. sole leather, 14½c.	6	38
10	" shoe thread, 56c.	5	60
6	gro. " lacets, 25c.	1	50
7	doz. pails, \$2 37½,	16	62
11	" wash boards, \$1 50,	16	50
1	box clothes pins,	87	
3	kegs nails, \$3 12½,	9	38
4	ames shovels, 87½c.	3	50
1	manure fork,	87	
6	coal shovels, 12½c.	75	
15	" poker, 10c.	1	50
1½	doz. japanned lamps, \$1 87½	3	44
½	" guarded lanterns,	1	80
11	bbls. W. W. lime, \$1 50,	16	50
7	" masons " \$1 25,	8	75
3	" cement, \$2 00,	6	00
12	canal barrows, \$3 50,	42	00
1	keg powder,	2	50
140	lbs. sheet lead, 4c.	5	60

6 blank books, 50c.	.	.	.	.	3 00
5 bottles ink,	.	.	.	.	1 46
1½ ream paper, \$3 50,	.	.	.	.	5 25
2 gro. pens, \$1,	.	.	.	.	2 00
3 platform and 2 counter scales,	.	.	.	.	90 00
					<hr/>
					\$8,027 08

THOS. B. TAPPEN,
Store Keeper.



WEXHAM HOUSE.
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

WORK HOUSE.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1851.

*To the HONORABLE the BUILDING COMMITTEE for the WORK
HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.*

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with your request of the 11th ultimo, I beg leave to submit a brief report of the operations on the Work House building during the last year.

At the time the undersigned was called upon to take charge of the building, part of the foundation was laid, and a portion of the superstructure carried up to the top of the water-table.

Before recommencing operations upon the building, the plans were carefully examined by your able superintendant, Mr. Harmon Eldredge, and myself, and some alterations were made in them. These changes were partly suggested by the Building Committee, and the remainder were made by the Superintendent and myself, which were also submitted to, and approved of, by the Chairman of the Building Committee.

The following is a brief description of the alterations thus made.

At the suggestion of the President of the Board, all the windows have been enlarged from two feet six inches broad, by 3 feet 6 inches high, the size originally proposed, to 3 feet broad by 6 feet in height.

As the intention of the building is not so much for a house of correction as for an institution in which the indigent poor may be usefully and honorably employed, and the aged and infirm may be properly supported, the small prisonlike windows appeared to be both inappropriate and inconvenient, and the larger ones were therefore introduced.

The header and stretcher trimmings of all the doors and windows have been dispensed with, and a projecting lintel resting on two corbels, substituted in their place, as at the same time more in keeping with the general architectural appearance, and more economical.

The windows at the ends of the corridors have also been greatly enlarged for the purpose of giving more light, and also more conducive to architectural symmetry.

The twelve inch stone partitions between the rooms have been replaced by eight inch brick partition walls, as it would have been almost impossible to build twelve inch walls of any strength, of the stone on the Island, unless they were cut on both faces and both beds, which would have involved an immense expense, and have been no better than brick.

The cornices and gutters have all been made of stone. This has added to the expense of the building, but when the greater durability and almost entire saving of repairs gained by the alteration, is considered, it is believed that the change is not only wise, but will in the end be more economical.

The foul air ducts under the roofs have been so arranged as to save almost two-thirds of the material, by using the roof and floor planks of attic for two sides, instead of putting in square plank ducts which would have had three sides of plank, instead of one, required by the present arrangement.

The hot water apparatus has been changed by removing the boilers from the ends of the wings to the centre of the building.

This concentration of the apparatus will render the building more secure from fire; the expense of altering the flues will be more economical, and the supervision and regulation will be made much more easy and more perfect.

One hot air duct will be constructed through the centre of each wing, instead of the two originally proposed, as both more economical and more advantageous for the distribution of heat and general arrangement of the building.

These, the principal alterations, though not in any way affecting the ground plan or general arrangement, have entirely changed the exterior, and are believed, at the same time, to have added to the durability and symmetrical appearance, and also to have reduced the expense of the building.

The present condition of the building is as follows :

The northern workshops are roofed in. The north wing is roofed in for a length of one hundred feet, and the remainder carried as high as the sills of the third story windows.

The foundations of the centre building are laid, and the superstructure carried as high as the top of the water-table.

The foundations of the southern wing are laid for a length of seven hundred and nine lineal feet.

Northern.—The floor beams of the workshops are laid, and the floors partially put down.

The roofs of the northern workshops and one hundred feet of the roof of the north wing are slated.

The amount of the various items of work in the parts of the building above mentioned, are as follows :

. MASON WORK.

	Cubic feet.
Rubble masonry in foundations.....	69.890
Masonry in superstructure.....	86.432
Bricks laid.....	315.000
Water-table, 12 inches high, laid.....	1.118
Lintels, 5 ft. long, laid in building	492
Lintels, 6 ft. long	4
Sills, 5 ft. long	346
Cornice, 2 ft. 2 in. high	415
Cornice 1 ft. 2 " "	196
Gable coping, 6 in. high by 2 ft. wide	118

The expense of setting and cutting the above work, after deducting the common labor which is furnished from the Island, would amount at fair New York prices to about \$22,700.

The actual cost has been as follows :

Cash paid to masons.....	\$17,965 72
" " stone cutters.....	4,311 81
Total expenses of above work, exclusive of laborers' work.....	<u>\$22,277 08</u>

This may be considered as a very satisfactory result, and has been a source of gratification to the undersigned, as it proves that all the masons and stone cutters employed have labored faithfully in their several callings; and more especially as the work is of a very superior character.

It is the confident expectation of the undersigned, that the remainder of the mason work will be carried on at even a more economical rate than that already executed, as considerable delay has been experienced during the last year from the want of a proper supply of stone of good quality for the rubble work of the building.

This rendered it necessary to dress the stone with more care, and in a more expensive style than would have been required, had the masons been furnished with a large supply of well shaped stone.

This difficulty will, it is hoped, be obviated entirely during the next working season, but it is intended to quarry a large supply of stone this winter and haul it around the building in different situations, and thus to have it convenient for the use of the masons.

The total amount of carpenters' work performed is as follows:

Timber laid in roof and floor beams.....	50,000	ft. B. M.
Floor plank laid.....	6,000	"
Roof plank laid.....	13,750	"
Number of window frames made.....	393	
Number of doors.....	10	

The total amount of carpenters' wages paid since the commencement of the building is \$2,228, and it is believed that they have also performed their work well and faithfully.

In addition to the above work, the following amount of contract work has been performed :

Slating roof of north workshops	83 squares.
“ “ “ wing.....	56 “
Number of feet of lead gutter.....	600
“ “ copper leaders.....	250

The contract for slating was taken by Mr. Dugan, and it gives me great pleasure to state, that as far as he has performed, he has executed the work in a very creditable manner.

A contract was also made with Mr. Bigler, of Newburgh, for the delivery of all the lumber necessary for the building. A rigid inspection has been exercised over this contract, and it is believed that the lumber accepted is of the best quality.

The total amount of monies expended on the construction of the building, up to the 1st of January, 1852, is 48,915 91 dollars, a detailed statement of which will be found in Mr. Eldridge's report.

I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

JAMES RENWICK, Jr.,

Architect.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN :

Allow me, in a brief, and in as condensed a manner as possible, to present to you the Report of the Work House Department for the year ending December, 1851.

On the 31st day of December, 1850, our		
number of inmates was	328	
Received during the year 1851,	687	
	—	965
Sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 5		
“ Bellevue Hospital 12		
Discharged by expiration of term,	504	
“ order of the Governors,	86	
Eloped,	131	
Died,	8	
	—	679
		—
Leaving the number of		286
in the Work House on the 31st day of December, 1851.		

Our daily number of inmates during the year averages 230 ; of which 17 have been employed as Bakers, 17½ as Shoemakers, 12½ as Tailors, 11 as Carpenters, 5 as Blacksmiths, 1½ as Coopers, 1 as Tinsmith, 1½ as Painters, and 163 as Laborers.

I would respectfully refer you to Tables marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, in which are exhibited all the material

facts connected with the operations of the Work House, as well as many statistics, which may be, at some future time, interesting and valuable.

In the Table marked E, is exhibited the number of barrels of flour and pounds of Indian meal which have been baked into bread in each and every week during the year, with the number of 3 lb. loaves produced therefrom, which have been daily delivered into the hands of the Storekeeper, and by him distributed to the several Institutions.

The Tailors, Shoemakers, Coopers and Tinsmiths have been constantly employed in manufacturing such articles, in their respective branches, as were required of us by the Storekeeper, and the number of each article so manufactured is particularly shown in the Table marked F. A portion of the labor performed by the Carpenters and Blacksmiths is also exhibited in the same Table. Though a much larger amount of work has been done in these two branches for the Work House and other departments on the Island, and the account is presented to you in another place.

The Masons and Laborers have been engaged in making sea walls, grading, quarrying away the rock, preparing the foundation for the Work House building, making mortar, tending masons, &c.

In the early part of the year we quarried out and removed from the grounds on which the south wing of the Work House is located, over 1,000 cubic yards of rock. Several thousand cubic yards of earth were also removed from places where it was not required, and deposited in low marshy

grounds on the margin of the river, thereby improving the Island in appearance, as well as putting it in good condition for cultivation.

A strong and substantial sea-wall was built in the early part of the year in front of the Work House building, measuring 500 feet in length, and 4 feet above mean high tide. The wall is about 15 feet thick at the bottom, and 6 feet at the top.

We have now resumed this work again, and intend to continue it south, connecting it with the steamboat dock. When this wall is completed from the steamboat landing to the Asylum, as is contemplated by the plan laid down by the Committee, it will make an excellent foot walk for the visitors, and others passing from the centre to the northern part of the Island.

On the inside of this wall a carriage path will be constructed 40 feet in width, and macadamized in the best manner, making it one of the most important improvements, both for its usefulness and embellishment.

Our Carpenters have been employed since November in erecting a frame building on the Steamboat Dock, 100 feet in length, and 32 feet in width, to be used for an Ice House and Barn.

With good weather, we can complete it in the month of January.

In the Table marked H, is exhibited the scale of prices paid to the inmates for their services, as adopted by the Board of Governors, on the 14th of May, 1850.

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In the Table marked E, is exhibit of flour and pounds of Indian meal into bread in each and every week number of 3 lb. loaves produced daily delivered into the hands distributed to the several J

The Tailors, Shoemakers, have been constantly employed in their respective branches, Storekeeper, and is particularly

the labor performed is also exhibited gives us proof of honest intentions—that amount of industrious, and will make a proper use of Work H and I am proud to say, we have a few out of the account (who have earned such a character,) his case has been presented to the Board of Governors for their consideration, and I believe in every instance they have awarded to him the highest price in the scale, or according to his merits. That we are sometimes deceived in the true character of persons so presented to the Governors for special awards, I freely admit; and that such deceptions have a tendency to make me over cautious, and withhold names equally deserving of such favors is no doubt true. But time elucidates all things, and we must profit from experience. Our great aim is to do right to every one—though none may be pleased or satisfied.

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 as.

erewith present an abstract from our books, showing the
 and credit of the Department for the year ending the
 ay of December, 1851.

To amount of labor charged

W. H. Department, for
 the following purposes, viz:
 building sea-wall, quarrying
 away rock for foundation of
 building, grading, building
 new barn and ice house,
 tending masons and making
 mortar for new Work House
 building, repairs, &c., &c. \$23,478 69

On the first day of June, 1851, the scale was reduced by your Honorable Board 15 cents per diem on each class of workmen. This reduction seemed to be called for, from the desire so eagerly manifested by a majority of them to earn a few dollars over their board and clothing, to spend in a drunken debauch at the expiration of their term, with the knowledge that they could return to the Institution at their pleasure, and repeat the same thing.

As I expected, the reduction of wages created considerable excitement and dissatisfaction among the inmates, though in a short time they seemed to forget it, except I can clearly see they work with more reluctance than formerly, which renders the duties of the officers more arduous in accomplishing through them the same amount of labor.

When an inmate gives us proof of honest intentions—that he is sober, and industrious, and will make a proper use of his money, (and I am proud to say, we have a few out of the number who have earned such a character,) his case has invariably been presented to the Board of Governors for their consideration, and I believe in every instance they have awarded to him the highest price in the scale, or according to his merits. That we are sometimes deceived in the true character of persons so presented to the Governors for special awards, I freely admit; and that such deceptions have a tendency to make me over cautious, and withhold names equally deserving of such favors is no doubt true. But time elucidates all things, and we must profit from experience. Our great aim is to do right to every one—though none may be pleased or satisfied.

The deaths during the year 1851, in the Work House Department were only 8, one of whom was killed by the falling of the scaffold at the new building. Last year the number of deaths was 28. This shows very clearly that the health of the working men on the Island has been good.

The number excused from labor by the Physician on account of indisposition caused by intemperance, lameness, &c., &c., has averaged daily 29½.

This estimate seems like a large one claiming daily medical attention and treatment; but when we take into consideration, that a majority of the whole number received at the Institution are so thoroughly saturated and steeped in alcoholic drinks, that it takes from one to two weeks to invigorate, and put them in a condition to labor, it does not so much surprise us.

I herewith present an abstract from our books, showing the debit and credit of the Department for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1851.

Dr. To amount of labor charged
W. H. Department, for
the following purposes, viz:
building sea-wall, quarrying
away rock for foundation of
building, grading, building
new barn and ice house,
tending masons and making
mortar for new Work House
building, repairs, &c., &c. \$23,473 69

" Amount of cash paid inmates for the year.....	3,460 43
" Amount paid officers' salaries..	4,870 55
" " " citizen mechanics	233 38
" " of inventory January 1, 1851.....	7,363 05
" Amount of requisitions on store	47,911 82
" " " Alms House board bill at \$2 00 per week.....	23,206 43
" Amount of Lunatic Asylum board bill.....	2,482 62
	<hr/> \$113,001 97

Cr. By amount of articles manu- factured and turned into store.....	\$54,819 77
" Amount of labor charged Peni- tentiary.....	44 12
" Amount of labor charged Belle- vue Hospital.....	161 63
" Amount of labor charged Luna- tic Asylum.....	4,465 44
" Amount of labor charged Ran- dall's Island.....	858 65
" Amount of labor charged Alms House.....	1,751 74
" Amount of labor charged Dock account.....	58 83
" Amount of labor charged stone breaking account.....	102 04
" Amount of labor charged Croton Water account.....	259 48

" Amount of labor charged Governors' office.....	1,663 11
" Amount of labor charged Old Blackwell House.....	32 17
" Amount of labor charged new barn and ice house.....	389 91
" Amount of labor charged meat inspection account.....	26 50
" Amount of labor charged City Prison.....	49 25
" Amount of labor charged new Work House quarry account	1,254 52
" Amount of labor charged Store-keeper.....	2,409 85
" Amount of labor charged grading account.....	1,377 88
" Amount due from officers.....	47 97
" " of inventory of December 31, 1851.....	6,860 99
" Amount of cash on hand to pay inmates.....	22 00
" Amount of labor charged Work House Department.....	23,473 69
" Amt. of balance being against the Department on the 31st day of December, 1851....	12,872 98
	<hr/> \$113,001 97

By reference to the report of James Renwick, Jr., Esq., Architect of the new Work House, you will there find a full statement of the progress made in the erection of the building; the difficulties we have had to encounter in procu-

ing stone, the amount of mechanical labor employed, with the quantity and quality of the masonry, and its cost from the beginning of the work to the 13th of November, 1851.

The whole amount of money paid out on account of the Work House building, from the time the work was commenced to the 31st day of December, 1851, is as follows :

From the commencement of the	
building to Dec. 31st.,	
1850.....	2,455 40
" 1st January to the 31st De-	
cember, 1851, inclusive....	41,460 51
	<hr/> \$43,915 91

The whole amount of lumber on hand not used in the building, is as follows :

Yellow pine timber, 42,772 feet, 30....	\$1,223 16
" " flooring, 1½ inch, 32,353	
ft. 34.....	1,100 00
White pine timber, 110,000 ft., 25....	2,750 00
" " plank, 1½ in., 35,000 ft., 23	805 16
Scaffolding, 20,000 ft., 13.....	260 00
" poles, 280, 8s.....	280 00
Hemlock putlocks and ropes, &c.....	100 00
Brick on hand not laid, 160,000, 36....	720 00
One large derrick.....	180 00
Teacle, blocks and rope.....	120 00
	<hr/> \$7,598 32
	<hr/> \$36,317 50

The year just closed has afforded us health, and an abundance of labor which has been most cheerfully performed, having no higher aspiration than to discharge my whole duty according to the best of my ability.

An acknowledgment is due to the Board of Governors for their ready compliance in furnishing us our requisitions at all times, to enable us to carry on our operations. And I also tender my thanks to the Committee of the Work House for their counsels and aid, which have been frequently given, rendering my duties comparatively plain and easy.

The clerk and other officers in the Department are entitled to great praise for the close application to their respective duties, and I avail myself of this occasion to thank them for it.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HARMON ELDREDGE,

Supt.

A.

Return exhibiting the Number of Commitments during each month from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, (inclusive,) 1851.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total during 1851.
85	29	48	65	48	34	34	31	34	52	80	97	637

Number of inmates 31st December, 1850,..... 328

Received 1851..... 637

Aggregate total..... 965

Of the above total the number of Natives was... 183

Foreigners was 782

965

Number of Foreigners from England..... 61

“ “ “ Scotland..... 20

“ “ “ Wales 3

“ “ “ Ireland..... 610

“ “ “ Germany..... 74

“ “ “ France..... 4

Number of Foreigners from Malta.....	3
“ “ “ Portugal	1
“ “ “ B. N. America.....	6
	<hr/> 782

Number of Natives from Connecticut.....	1
“ “ “ Delaware.....	6
“ “ “ Georgia.....	1
“ “ “ Maine.....	4
“ “ “ Maryland.....	1
“ “ “ Massachusetts.....	17
“ “ “ Missouri	1
“ “ “ New Jersey.....	5
“ “ “ New York.....	129
“ “ “ Pennsylvania.....	11
“ “ “ Rhode Island.....	2
“ “ “ Tennessee	2
“ “ “ Virginia.....	3

Total number of Natives.....	183
“ “ “ Foreigners.....	782

Aggregate total.....	<hr/> 965
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B.

Return exhibiting the number of Inmates committed to the Work House, their different terms, various occupations, and ages ; also the number died, eloped, discharged, &c., from 1st January to 31st December, (inclusive,) 1851.

For 2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	8 months.	9 months.	12 months.	Until otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Commitments.
8	315	27	15	518	1	3	72	6	965 Including 328 remaining 31st December, 1850.

Number of inmates committed, under 20 years.....	55
“ “ “ 20 years and under 30..	175
“ “ “ 30 “ “ 40..	274
“ “ “ 40 “ “ 50..	165
“ “ “ 50 “ “ 60..	158
“ “ “ 60 “ “ 70..	129
“ “ “ 70 “ and above.....	9
	<hr/> 965

Number of inmates committed as	Carpenters.....	57
“ “ “	Coopers	9
“ “ “	Blacksmiths.....	38
“ “ “	Painters.....	13
“ “ “	Shoemakers.....	66
“ “ “	Tailors.....	54
“ “ “	Masons.....	29
“ “ “	Bakers	59
“ “ “	Laborers, &c.....	640
		<hr/> 965

Number of inmates remaining December 31st, 1850....	328
“ “ received during the year 1851.....	637
	<hr/> 965
“ “ sent to Lunatic Asylum....	5
“ “ “ now there	2
“ “ “ Bellevue Hospital....	12
“ “ “ now there	3
“ “ discharged by order of Governors....	36
“ “ eloped.....	131
“ “ died	8
“ “ discharged on expiration of commitments.....	504
“ “ in Work House December 31, 1851.	286
(Including 2 at L. A., and 3 at B. V. H.)	<hr/> 965

C.

Table exhibiting the Number of Inmates in the Work House each day during the year 1851.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	323	355	336	300	252	234	178	152	156	151	169	215
2	326	356	335	296	252	234	178	152	156	151	173	222
3	329	356	335	299	253	226	175	148	156	151	173	224
4	334	357	334	296	251	216	175	148	154	152	170	225
5	338	356	334	293	251	213	180	152	154	155	166	225
6	338	358	332	286	251	211	179	153	155	154	169	228
7	340	358	329	286	251	210	179	152	154	154	171	228
8	343	360	328	285	252	207	176	152	153	154	177	231
9	343	360	327	291	250	207	169	151	150	153	177	234
10	343	360	327	289	253	206	166	148	151	150	177	236
11	350	361	328	285	252	203	165	148	152	152	177	238
12	356	359	327	287	252	200	165	148	149	153	179	241

13	356	359	324	289	249	201	168	147	151	158	182	244
14	355	353	321	280	251	204	168	145	148	157	186	245
15	360	353	322	278	253	201	168	150	148	156	187	246
16	359	353	321	273	254	201	167	150	151	156	194	247
17	358	353	321	273	256	199	169	153	150	156	194	250
18	356	352	320	274	254	194	165	153	149	157	199	250
19	357	353	321	273	254	191	166	153	149	159	203	253
20	357	352	320	271	248	186	165	153	153	160	203	261
21	358	348	317	272	248	184	165	155	150	159	204	261
22	359	346	316	273	247	186	164	156	150	160	204	263
23	359	346	317	273	248	181	158	152	149	159	210	267
24	362	346	316	268	246	180	159	152	150	163	210	274
25	365	345	313	264	243	181	156	152	150	164	210	272
26	365	349	314	262	243	180	156	153	147	165	211	279
27	365	338	310	257	241	179	157	152	147	165	212	279
28	363	334	308	257	241	185	157	155	149	163	210	279
29	361	...	306	253	242	181	153	156	151	164	212	284
30	360	...	304	253	243	181	152	156	153	164	215	286
31	356	...	304	...	242	...	152	156	...	163	...	286

Daily average during 1851,—230.

D.

Table exhibiting the Number of Days' Work performed by the Inmates of the Work House in each Department of Labor, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, (inclusive,) 1851.

Week ending	Carpenters.	Coopers.	Masons.	Blacksmiths.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bakers.	Tinsmiths.	Painters.	Laborers.
January										
3.....	96 ¹ ₂	12	44 ¹ ₂	40	113	88	105	4 ¹ ₂	2	947 ¹ ₂
10.....	118 ² ₂	12	49 ¹ ₂	30	107	91	106	6	9	1199
17.....	140 ³ ₂	12	60 ³ ₂	30	110	87	108	5 ³ ₂	17	1357 ¹ ₂
24.....	141	12	59	29 ¹ ₂	108	89	114	6	15 ³ ₂	1211
31.....	127	12	44 ² ₂	29	102	79	106	6	16	1021
February										
7.....	126	12	58	30	101	91	104	3	14	1271
14.....	100 ¹ ₂	13	53 ¹ ₂	28	101 ¹ ₂	100	103 ¹ ₂	6	10	1109
21.....	109 ¹ ₂	18	55	30	102	102	113	6	10 ¹ ₂	1091
28.....	103 ² ₂	18	56	30	102	100	111	6	6	1240
March										
7.....	90	18	64 ¹ ₂	30	105	95 ¹ ₂	108	5	12	1312 ¹ ₂
14.....	86 ¹ ₂	18	55 ¹ ₂	30	99 ¹ ₂	94	102	4 ¹ ₂	4 ¹ ₂	1107 ¹ ₂
21.....	84	18	42	30	96	95	93	6	6	910 ¹ ₂
28.....	89	18	43	35	99	93	94	6	6	1181 ¹ ₂
April										
4.....	100 ¹ ₂	18	42 ¹ ₂	32	102	90	93	3	5 ¹ ₂	1060
11.....	90	18	49 ¹ ₂	36	99	85	96	5	6	1045 ¹ ₂

Week ending	Carpenters.	Coopers.	Masons.	Blacksmiths.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bakers.	Tinsmiths.	Painters.	Laborers.
Brought forward...										
September 26.....	42	6	11½	24	96	67	96	6	12	478½
October 3.....	42	6	12	24	95	71	46	6	12	472
10.....	42	6	11½	25	86	77	99	6	12	493
17.....	48	6	16½	29	70	68	99	7	11	476½
24.....	48	6	18	30	60	78	100	9	8	516½
31.....	53	2	22½	26	66	84	107	6	12	449
November 7.....	49	0	24	24	72	80	101	6	12	544½
14.....	48	0	20	24	87	81	110	6	9	591
21.....	46	6	19½	31	101	84	118	6	18	517½
28.....	41	9	16	30	87	86½	115	6	16	537
December 5.....	63	12	26½	36	115	96	115	6	18	675½
12.....	64	12	30	36	123	102	119	6	21	745½
19.....	72	12	19½	36	126	97	114	6	24	620½
26.....	65	10	15½	31	117½	90	114	6	23	495½
	1278½	200	406	649½	2719½	1759	2543	134	851	13,746
	2193	362	1910½	748½	2710	1817	2559	144	244	26,348½
	3466½	562	2310½	1398	5429½	3576	5102	278½	595	46,094½

Aggregate No. of days' work for the year,—62,819½.

E.

Table exhibiting the number of barrels of Wheat Flour, and pounds of Indian Meal, baked in each week during the year 1851, with the number of Loaves of Bread.

Week ending		Barrels of Flour.	Pounds of Meal.	Number of Loaves.
January	3.....	68	150	5,770
	10.....	144	500	12,819
	17.....	151	500	13,189
	24.....	150	400	13,105
	31.....	154	600	13,620
February	7.....	156	650	14,230
	14.....	151	600	13,323
	21.....	150	480	13,358
	28.....	150	800	13,387
March	7.....	166	900	14,947
	14.....	150	1,150	13,491
	21.....	145	1,050	13,100
	28.....	149	1,200	13,511
April	4.....	159	1,200	14,247
	11.....	148	800	13,129
	18.....	139	1,150	12,481
	25.....	138	1,150	12,437
May	2.....	135	900	12,063
	9.....	149	900	13,045
	16.....	133	850	11,643
	23.....	136	900	12,008
June	30.....	138	900	12,446
	6.....	136	750	11,800
	13.....	142	400	12,586
	20.....	139	900	12,781
	27.....	144	900	12,750
		3,720	20,680	331,284

E.—Concluded.

Week ending		Barrels of Flour.	Pounds of Meat.	Number of Loaves.
July	4.....	132	700	11,911
	11.....	136	600	12,058
	18.....	140	500	12,300
	25.....	137	600	12,204
August	1.....	135	500	11,906
	8.....	142	600	12,676
	15.....	145	600	12,850
	22.....	140	500	12,246
September	29.....	147	500	13,075
	5.....	145	600	13,173
	12.....	137	500	12,308
	19.....	138	600	12,153
October	26.....	153	600	13,454
	3.....	141	600	12,439
	10.....	136	900	12,699
	17.....	125	900	11,502
November	24.....	151	515	14,005
	31.....	146	750	13,188
	7.....	151	900	13,512
	14.....	140	900	12,769
December	21.....	155	900	13,432
	28.....	154	900	13,640
	5.....	151	900	13,432
	12.....	152	900	13,410
	19.....	157	900	13,888
	26.....	167	150	14,519
		3,753	17,515	334,449
From 27th to 31st, inclusive.....		119	650	10,517
		3,720	20,680	331,284
Aggregate No. for 1851.....		7,592	38,845	676,250

F.

Table exhibiting the number of various articles manufactured in the several departments of the Work House, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, (inclusive,) 1851.

TAILORS.

Pants., Fustian.....	pairs,	547
“ Kersey.....	“	1171
“ Linens.....	“	890
Jackets, Fustian.....	in No.	54
“ Kersey.....	“	805
“ Linens.....	“	240
Sack Coats.....	“	80
Vests, Fustian.....	“	123
Mittens, Kersey.....	pairs,	102
Jackets, {	For boys, Randall's Island	403
Pants., }		

SHOEMAKERS.

Men's Shoes.....	pairs,	2165
Women's “	“	2483
Boys' “	“	72
Children's “	“	227
Men's Boots.....	“	30½
Women's “	“	2
Slippers.....	“	5
Belts.....	in No.	157

COOPERS.

Pails.....	in No.	248
Kids	"	270
Wash Tubs.....	"	51

CARPENTERS.

Coffins	in No.	2628
Bread Boxes.....	"	74
Coal "	"	80
Wheelbarrows.....	"	80
Handbarrows.....	"	24
Ladders.....	"	3
Ox Yokes.....	"	3
Stone Boats.....	"	5
Mortar Hods.....	"	6
Bakers' Peals.....	"	81

TINSMITHS.

Tin Basins	dozen	12
" Pails.....	"	3
" Cups.....	"	142
" Pans.....	"	88
" Dish Pans.....	"	5
" Oil Cans, and other large ware.....	in No.	459
" Dust Pans, and other small ware.....	"	249

BLACKSMITHS.

Iron Bedsteads.,.....	in No.	175
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G.

Table exhibiting the amount of money paid to each Inmate for services rendered over expenses of support, his term of service, occupation, &c., and the aggregate amount paid from the 1st day of January, to 31st day of December, 1851.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
1	D. F.	Blacksmith.	6 months.	\$20 56
2	T. D.	Laborer.	6 "	27 25
3	A. W.	"	6 "	3 18
4	J. G.	Baker.	12 "	16 58
5	A. G.	Laborer.	6 "	24 75
6	J. S.	Clerk.	Extra.	6 50
7	C. G.	Stone Cutter.	6 months.	10 74
8	J. M.	Tailor.	6 "	15 02
9	W. G.	Shoemaker.	6 "	19 40
10	W. L.	Laborer.	3 "	6 84
11	W. K.	"	3 "	6 56
12	H. B.	Shoemaker.	6 "	6 47
13	D. R.	Blacksmith.	6 "	15 84
14	J. N.	Laborer.	6 "	3 18
15	T. K.	Baker.	6 "	22 64
16	J. F.	"	6 "	6 68
17	J. C.	Tailor.	6 "	17 78
18	J. O'C.	Shoemaker.	6 "	9 48
19	M. G.	Laborer.	6 "	19 67
20	J. D.	"	6 "	20 11
21	W. J. M'C.	"	6 "	8 64
22	J. B.	"	6 "	10 80
23	O. H.	Mason.	6 "	2 20
24	F. M'N.	Blacksmith.	6 "	18 41

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
25	W. J.	Blacksmith.	6 months.	\$17 03
26	C. D.	Baker.	6 "	23 55
27	G. T.	"	6 "	25 30
28	F. C.	Cooper.	6 "	25 43
29	G. H.	Carpenter.	6 "	19 35
30	J. R.	Laborer.	3 "	2 23
31	W. D.	"	12 "	39 00
32	D. M.	"	6 "	17
33	D. L. R.	"	6 "	26 43
34	W. H.	"	6 "	27 00
35	J. B.	"	6 "	11 94
36	P. K.	Baker.	6 "	24 68
37	T. P.	Laborer.	3 "	4 97
38	R. S.	Mason.	3 "	9 43
39	J. S.	Clerk.	3 "	19 38
40	P. C.	Laborer.	6 "	9 62
41	J. McD.	"	6 "	17 92
42	T. O'B.	"	6 "	6 77
43	J. B.	Mason.	3 "	2 55
44	W. T.	Laborer.	6 "	13 22
45	J. H.	Carpenter.	6 "	17 53
46	L. C.	"	6 "	18 85
47	S. G.	Laborer.	3 "	4 13
48	W. P.	"	3 "	4 59
49	W. S.	"	6 "	14 34
50	K. B.	Shoemaker.	3 "	7 40
51	L. B.	Laborer.	6 "	6 12
52	A. B.	Boatman.	6 "	5 60
53	W. J. W.	Tinsmith.	6 "	21 32
54	T. W.	Clerk.	6 "	23 75
55	P. H.	Laborer.	6 "	8 12

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
56	D. L.	Mason.	3 months.	\$4. 88
57	W. S.	Carpenter.	3 "	5 54
58	J. C.	Laborer.	6 "	44
59	J. B.	"	6 "	17 60
60	I. V.	Shoemaker.	6 "	5 77
61	W. P.	Laborer.	12 "	4 58
62	P. W.	"	6 "	13 29
63	B. R.	"	6 "	12 68
64	W. M.	"	6 "	9 23
65	C. C.	"	3 "	1 95
66	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 "	13 00
67	E. F.	Laborer.	6 "	7 04
68	C. D.	"	3 "	3 38
69	B. W.	Blacksmith.	6 "	21 08
70	C. B.	Shoemaker.	12 "	13 05
71	J. D.	Mason.	3 "	6 79
72	J. C.	Laborer.	3 "	34
73	J. H.	"	3 "	3 98
74	F. C.	"	6 "	12 79
75	P. H.	"	6 "	6 87
76	J. W.	"	3 "	58
77	M. S.	"	6 "	10 72
78	J. C.	"	3 "	60
79	C. McL.	"	3 "	5 28
80	J. S.	Shoemaker.	3 "	3 73
81	W. M.	"	6 "	4 19
82	J. J. L.	Laborer.	6 "	12 58
83	S. J.	Carpenter.	3 "	3 50
84	T. D.	Laborer.	3 "	12 00
85	P. P.	"	6 "	2 38
86	P. C.	"	5 "	12 95

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
87	A. G.	Laborer.	3 months.	\$12 00
88	M. S.	"	6 "	24 69
89	M. R.	"	6 "	10 15
90	A. M.	"	3 "	5 66
91	E. L.	"	4 "	11 93
92	J. W.	Carpenter.	3 "	7 75
93	J. A.	Laborer.	6 "	10 96
94	G. F.	Baker.	4 "	16 93
95	J. T.	Boatman.	6 "	22 63
96	J. S.	"	6 "	16 95
97	J. R.	"	3 "	1 52
98	H. B.	"	3 "	1 87
99	A. R.	Shoemaker.	3 "	15
100	T. H.	Carpenter.	3 "	5 92
101	W. D.	Laborer.	6 "	5 60
102	H. R. F.	Baker.	4 "	15 85
103	W. W.	Laborer.	3 "	1 05
104	N. W.	"	4 "	9 06
105	J. C.	"	5 "	7 98
106	W. H.	Cooper.	6 "	23 69
107	P. B.	Laborer.	3 "	4 79
108	J. C.	"	6 "	13 88
109	R. W.	"	3 "	12 50
110	J. R.	"	3 "	2 62
111	H. D.	"	3 "	3 92
112	W. H.	"	3 "	5 79
113	J. McC.	"	6 "	15 66
114	J. M.	Tailor.	3 "	5 66
115	T. B. S.	Carpenter.	5 "	12 83
116	M. O.	"	6 "	12 47
117	T. K.	Shoemaker.	6 "	20 09

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COM- MITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
118	J. McH.	Laborer.	6 months.	\$6 29
119	W. L.	"	3 "	4 63
120	W. D.	"	6 "	6 52
121	E. H.	Carpenter.	4 "	6 63
122	J. N.	Baker.	6 "	17 17
123	J. L.	Laborer.	6 "	22 05
124	P. H.	"	3 "	92
125	J. W.	"	6 "	15 54
126	M. H.	"	6 "	10 47
127	H. R.	Clerk.	5 "	21 36
128	J. B.	Shoemaker.	6 "	22 05
129	E. M.	Laborer.	On ac.	16 16
130	C. McN.	Tailor.	6 months.	17 45
131	E. F.	Mason.	6 "	23 36
132	J. L.	Laborer.	4 "	17 43
133	T. L.	"	3 "	94
134	W. P.	Mason.	"	5 57
135	J. O'C.	Shoemaker.	3 "	4 02
136	H. C.	Baker.	6 "	22 87
137	J. C.	Laborer.	3 "	10
138	P. W.	Baker.	3 "	2 39
139	J. F. B.	"	9 "	35 78
140	E. McD.	Laborer.	3 "	2 74
141	H. B. W.	Clerk.	4 "	16 93
142	J. B.	Tailor.	4 "	11 73
143	W. M.	Blacksmith.	On ac.	3 00
144	C. S. M.	Shoemaker.	6 months.	18 12
145	O. H.	Mason.	3 "	6 49
146	C. S.	Tailor.	4 "	10 96
147	E. G. L.	Laborer.	6 "	80
148	D. F.	Blacksmith.	4 "	13 01

C.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
149	P. J. S.	Shoemaker.	4 months.	\$0 28
150	X. S.	Laborer.	6 "	6 98
151	J. S.	Stone Cutter.	6 "	16 91
152	F. C.	Cooper.	3 "	12 50
153	B. H.	Laborer.	3 "	4 00
154	J. D.	"	6 "	25 50
155	J. R.	"	3 "	6 24
156	H. L.	Carpenter.	6 "	3 40
157	D. L. R.	Baker.	3 "	11 50
158	R. S.	Laborer.	3 "	11 50
159	H. B.	"	6 "	3 93
160	J. S.	"	6 "	3 71
161	J. T.	Carpenter.	10 "	35 72
162	J. H.	"	4 "	14 97
163	W. R.	Cooper.	3 "	7 75
164	P. H.	Laborer.	6 "	8 79
165	J. F. L.	Carpenter.	5 "	5 84
166	L. T.	"	9 "	5 04
167	M. D.	Laborer.	6 "	5 91
168	P. M.	"	6 "	24 25
169	J. M.	"	3 "	4 99
170	T. P.	"	3 "	8 00
171	D. W.	Blacksmith.	6 "	4 40
172	N. S.	Laborer.	6 "	12 75
173	C. S.	"	6 "	11 87
174	M. K.	"	6 "	7 92
175	C. M.	"	6 "	6 98
176	M. O'N.	"	6 "	13 93
177	J. J.	"	6 "	9 31
178	P. McG.	"	6 "	9 22
179	B. G.	Mason.	6 "	3 19

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
180	M. K.	Shoemaker.	6 months.	\$4 05
181	T. K.	Baker.	4 "	14 53
182	T. H.	"	9 "	31 90
183	P. M.	Laborer.	6 "	5 97
184	T. O'B.	"	3 "	5 38
185	P. N.	"	6 "	93
186	G. B.	Blacksmith.	6 "	23 75
187	J. L.	Tailor.	6 "	16 42
188	R. G.	Laborer.	6 "	9 69
189	J. D.	"	6 "	7 30
190	N. McC.	"	6 "	7 07
191	W. M.	Shoemaker.	3 "	5 23
192	H. L.	Carpenter.	Extra work.	14 74
193	G. T.	Laborer.	4 months.	2 91
194	S. G.	"	3 "	1 73
195	A. S.	"	6 "	9 40
196	J. W.	Tailor.	6 "	13 74
197	J. M.	Baker.	6 "	3 70
198	R. W.	"	6 "	9 55
199	J. H.	Laborer.	3 "	4 46
200	W. B.	Mason.	6 "	7 48
201	J. C.	Laborer.	6 "	8 32
202	D. L.	Mason.	6 "	7 13
203	J. H.	Carpenter.	3 "	42
204	C. S.	Baker.	3 "	6 63
205	E. B.	Laborer.	3 "	1 38
206	I. V.	Shoemaker.	3 "	3 09
207	P. K.	Baker.	4 "	2 07
208	J. B.	Tailor.	6 "	4 70
209	R. G.	Laborer.	5 "	19 56
210	E. F.	"	3 "	2 55

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COM- MITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
211	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 months.	\$12 50
212	C. D.	Laborer.	3 "	69
213	O. M'D.	Tailor.	6 "	5 37
214	D. M'K.	"	6 "	6 12
215	J. S.	Laborer.	3 "	4 00
216	C. B.	Shoemaker.	6 "	1 65
217	S. E.	Baker.	3 "	8 43
218	C. T.	"	9 "	6 37
219	W. K.	Laborer.	5 "	5 58
220	J. H.	"	6 "	7 22
221	D. K.	"	6 "	6 45
222	C. M'L.	"	3 "	10 90
223	W. W.	Tinsmith.	3 "	7 83
224	F. D.	Blacksmith.	6 "	10 41
225	D. M'B.	Carpenter.	3 "	4 94
226	T. S.	Tailor.	6 "	35
227	P. R.	Laborer.	6 "	6 14
228	R. M'D.	"	3 "	6 78
229	P. M.	Blacksmith.	3 "	4 11
230	C. D.	Baker.	3 "	1 78
231	A. R.	Shoemaker.	3 "	39
232	J. C.	Carpenter.	6 "	11 66
233	G. V.	Mason.	7 "	26 83
234	J. M.	Baker.	6 "	3 62
235	J. R.	Laborer.	3 "	2 13
236	C. G.	Stone Cutter.	6 "	12 68
237	H. B. W.	Clerk.	3 "	10 50
238	H. H.	Barber.	3 "	3 96
239	T. K.	Shoemaker.	3 "	1 86
240	F. F.	"	3 "	4 06
241	J. H.	Laborer.	6 "	3 61

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
242	M. L.	Shoemaker.	3 months.	\$3 71
248	P. McG.	Blacksmith.	6 "	12 04
244	J. L.	Laborer.	3 "	11 00
245	G. P.	"	6 "	7 41
246	J. F.	Baker.	6 "	3 12
247	M. M'C.	Mason.	3 "	6 74
248	F. C.	Cooper.	3 "	2 27
249	B. B.	Tailor.	6 "	3 97
250	W. S. A.	Blacksmith.	6 "	8 79
251	J. H.	"	6 "	10 40
252	H. D.	Laborer.	3 "	2 23
253	G. C.	"	4 "	8 77
254	F. C.	"	3 "	1 47
255	D. L. R.	"	3 "	15 00
256	P. M.	"	3 "	13 50
257	J. J.	"	3 "	6 43
258	A. B.	Boatman.	6 "	8 40
259	W. S.	Laborer.	6 "	17 72
260	T. W.	Clerk.	6 "	1 88
261	E. B.	Laborer.	3 "	26 50
262	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 "	13 00
263	H. R.	Clerk.	5 "	14 00
264	J. McD.	Stone Cutter.	3 "	22 28
265	C. McL.	Laborer.	3 "	11 02
266	J. S.	Carpenter.	6 "	6 03
267	D. McB.	"	3 "	8 50
268	M. S.	Laborer.	6 "	15 95
269	H. W.	Stone Cutter.	12 "	51 63
270	J. T.	Shoemaker.	6 "	5 59
271	J. S.	Carpenter.	6 "	15 45
272	T. B.	Laborer.	6 "	14 32
273	T. S.	"	6 "	22 00

G.—Continued.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
274	J. C.	Laborer.	6 months.	\$18 75
275	J. M'C.	"	6 "	25 25
276	J. C.	"	6 "	25 25
277	G. F.	Baker.	6 "	23 56
278	W. W.	Painter.	6 "	21 10
279	W. K.	Laborer.	3 "	7 81
280	N. S.	"	6 "	11 18
281	A. G.	"	6 "	57
282	J. S.	Clerk.	6 "	26 00
283	A. B.	Tailor.	6 "	5 01
284	P. McQ.	Laborer.	5 "	12 95
285	H. R. F.	Baker.	6 "	22 56
286	E. P.	Tinsmith.	6 "	17 37
287	N. N.	Laborer.	6 "	5 41
288	P. F.	"	6 "	12 34
289	J. L.	"	3 "	12 00
290	J. B.	"	6 "	55 30
291	W. H.	Cooper.	6 "	19 12
292	W. M.	Blacksmith.	6 "	58 14
293	H. B. W.	Assistant.	3 "	12 14
294	J. L.	Laborer.	6 "	24 93
295	G. P.	"	3 "	5 10
296	D. P.	Painter.	3 "	21 69
297	J. M'C.	Blacksmith.	3 "	1 68
298	D. B.	Laborer.	6 "	15 56
299	J. F. B.	Baker.	6 "	2 65
300	G. C.	Gate Keeper.	3 "	7 80
301	D. H.	Carpenter.	6 "	14 55
302	T. M'G.	Laborer.	6 "	3 60
303	J. O'C.	Shoemaker.	6 "	2 95
304	M. K.	"	6 "	2 60

G.—Concluded.

NO.	INITIALS.	OCCUPATION.	TERM OF COMMITMENT.	AMT. PAID.
305	T. K.	Baker.	6 months.	\$23 94
306	W. S.	"	6 "	1 50
307	J. D.	Engineer.	6 "	27 00
308	J. M.	Baker.	6 "	1 70
309	R. W.	"	6 "	1 85
310	T. W.	Clerk.	3 "	13 00
311	P. M.	Laborer.	3 "	13 50
312	C. S.	Baker.	3 "	12 31
313	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 "	13 00
314	A. B.	Boatman.	3 "	14 93
315	F. M'C.	Laborer.	6 "	13 57
316	J. M'C.	"	6 "	7 31
317	D. M'C.	Tailor.	6 "	2 25
				\$3,460 43
				Aggregate amount paid Inmates.



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